THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 66 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	459
,, Sydney	690	486
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	666
24 Months' Return Tickets.	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Also Building.
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,857.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIKAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to,
Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

TAILORS.

VULLEY & SONS,
(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)
SHIRTS & BREECHES MAKERS.
Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery & General Fancy Goods.
Inspection most respectfully invited.
Holland House,
Next to Hotel Majestic.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£660,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£990,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
11, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

EDWARD RESTAURANT
Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
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BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75,
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

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CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.
HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.
167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite Empire Cinematograph.
ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE.

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SPECIAL FOR ARMY AND NAVY
HOT MEALS UP TO MIDNIGHT.

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Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

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ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
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HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
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for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

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GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

Enjoy your evening at
B. MERWAN & CO.'S
GRANT RESTAURANT
Opposite Grant Road Station.

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street. Fort.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.
The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.
Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.
K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
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Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.
It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.
Blocks also reserved for European visitors.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Real Silver Chains

FOR WRIST WATCHES

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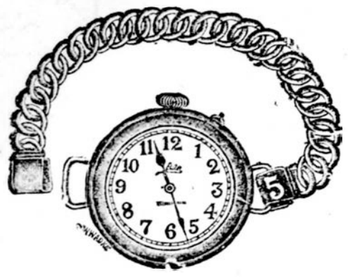

Rs. 3-12 each.

Rs. 3-12 each.

NOTE.—While ordering exact circumference of the Wrist as well as the outside distance between the dies of the Watch for which the Chain is intended must be given.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.,

Dealers in Fancy Goods and Presentation Articles.

BARIA MANSIONS, opp. CRAWFORD MARKET,

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Are You Nervous? Lack Energy?

Start at once taking the world renowned Dr. McPhael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills, the finest brain, nerve and blood tonic in the world. Over 10,000 doctors prescribe this marvellous tonic to those who suffer from Nervous breakdown; Nerve Paralysis; Neurasthenia; Anæmia; Sleeplessness; Ind gestion; Chronic Dyspepsia; Loss of Appetite; Kidney troubles; Wasting diseases; Brain Fag; General Debility; Premature Senility; Backache; and Headaches. Prepared from the harmless and purest drugs Damiana, Muirapuama, Coca, Saw Palmetto, Gold Chloride and Pichi. Try a complete course of 12 bottles for Rs. 33. Price per bottle Rs. 3. Obtainable all over India or from wholesale and retail Agents.

M. T. MADON & Co. CHEMISTS, BOMBAY. *Agents wanted in all provinces.*

What Kind of a CARRIAGE do You Wish for Your Baby?

There are several features that it must have, whatever the style chosen.

It must have a spring that will give absolute protection to your child. No slightest bump of the sidewalk or street must be allowed to reach the baby, as a jolt or jar.

There should be a spacious interior which will allow for an arrengement of bedding that will reproduce the comfort of the sleeping basket; and room for the baby to swing his arms.

All COLLAPSIBLE CARTS and Carriages have these two features in an unusual degree of perfection. Your baby will be perfectly safe and comfortable in any Collapsible Cart.

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THE ENGLISH TRADING Co.

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K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

THE SWEETS OF THE SEASON.

PISTAI HALVA

and the best baked

MAVA PENDA.

Also our

PRESENTATION ALBUMS

Rs. 12, 10, 7, 5, 3, & 2.

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ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

The only high class establishment in Bombay,

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SOLE PROPRIETOR:

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

Telephone 2876.

KESARI'S Lodhra FOR LADIES

CURES ALL DISORDERS & DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE

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PRICE:

BIG BOTTLE Rs. 3-0-0.

SMALL " Rs. 1-10-0.

DR. K. N. KESARI,

"KESARI KUTEERAM,"

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, sulphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

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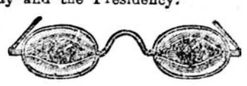
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



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BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

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The characters in this novel are of interesting, attractive and instructive nature. As a Mighty warrior, Timely saver of the weak, Good counsel, True friend, Charming and Truthful lover etc. Sir Ernest De Colmar is foremost among the several heroes introduced in the novels by the author who is unrivalled in the formation of his plots which are invariably of heart-thrilling nature. The description of the tribunal of the Bronze Statue the character of the Baron of Altenforf, the feminine characters such as Natanais, Emilia, Angela, and Gloria which are of different varieties will completely encircle the mind of the readers and expose several excellent morals. I to IV Vols. ready for despatch.

A perusal of the novel will, we are sure, convince the truth of the above allegations.

THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,

Post Box No. 167(C.). MADRAS B.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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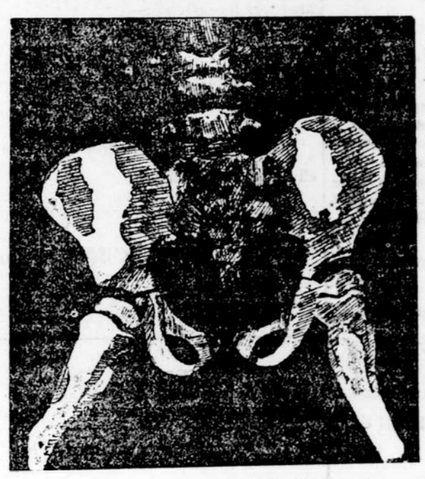

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WANTED.—An able CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. He must have experience of canvassing business allround. Any one knowing typewriting will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 74

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7426

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Apply to-day at once.

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THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
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WANTED—Old copies of newspapers at Rs. 4 per maund. Apply to SWADESHI STORES, Fort. 7420

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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PRESIDENT—H. E. THE LADY WILLINGDON C. I.

THE OFFICE of the WOMEN'S WAR LOAN will OPEN at the Women's Branch, Mayo Road at 10-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 19th instant, when subscriptions to the War Loan will be received.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company which was convened on MONDAY, the 12th instant has been adjourned to MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1917.

BRADBURY & CO.,
7423 Agents.

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TENDERS for the supply of pure, unadulterated MILK for the use of Dogs and other animal patients at the above-named Hospital will be received by the undersigned between 2 and 5 p.m., daily till Monday, the 19th March, 1917.

For particulars etc., apply to

CURSETJEE M. SHROFF,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.
Apollo House, 32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th March, 1917. 7427

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D. E. WACHA,
7405 Honorary Secretary.

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FOR SALE AT ANDHERI—An upper storied Pucca built Bungalow containing six rooms (with bath rooms) and verandha. Detached kitchen and outhouses. Sweet water well. Wadia Khote's Inamiland, 1,985 sq. yds Good garden with graft mango trees. The house fetches good rent.

Conveniently situated near Marzbanabad, within seven minutes walk of Railway Station. Apply to—

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ON LONG LEASE.

IMPORTANT TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS. FURNITURE MAKERS, JEWELLERS, TRADERS, MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, CLUBS Etc., Etc.

A new building consisting of a ground and one upper-floor is shortly to be erected on an expensive plot of ground next to Automobile Co., on Queen's Road.

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FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—

ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.

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For particulars apply,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7422

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHARSEDBAI KAIKHUSHROO NARIMAN Administratix of the late KAIKHUSHROO SORABJI NARIMAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road, Mazagon containing by admeasurement 2774 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 106 and 107 and New No. A/16340 Old Survey No. 1 2/703 and New Survey No. 1A/3649 and all that piece of freehold land situate on the East side of Victor a 3rd Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 2/3649 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Suleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madeni and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

Dated the 16th day of March 1917.

N. C. DALAL.
7483. Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a PUBLIC SALE by AUCTION held by Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1917, under instructions from Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 1359 of 1915 Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar and others vs. Dinnanath Balkrishna and others and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made on the 9th day of November 1916 in the said suit the hereditaments and premises particularly hereinafter described were knocked down and sold to our client subject to the printed conditions of sale.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to or interest in the said property either by way of inheritence Sale, Lease, Mortagage, charge, gift, trust, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street within fourteen days from the receipt hereof, otherwise any such claim demand or interest shall be considered as null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and tax tenure admeasuring 380 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 510, Collector's new No. 2499, Old Survey No. 573 and New Survey No. 4/7887 with the messuage tenment or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 329 (I) Street No. 9 and Ward No. 329 (2) and Street No. 9A all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane in the city and registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Narayen Luxmon, on or towards the South by the property of Nana Govind on or towards the west by Bhatwadi Lane and on or towards the East by the said Benham Hall Lane.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1917.

PANDIA & CO.,
7475 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

AT AN AUCTION SALE held on the 3rd day of March, 1917, under instructions of Basil N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Thakar Gopalji Pragji an insolvent and pursuant to the order and directions contained in the consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 24th day of August, 1916, in suit No. 1348 of 1912 Kanji Khetsey vs. Gopalji Pragji and the Official Assignee our client Mr. Kanji Khetsey (Kantanwalla) was the highest bidder and was as such declared the purchaser of the immoveable property put up for sale as aforesaid and more particularly described hereunder written NOTICE is therefore hereby given that all persons having or claiming any right title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said immoveable property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to send in writing particulars of their claims (if any) to the undersigned at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Gunpowder Road in Mazagaon in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16844, Old Survey No. 23702 and New Survey No. 2a/3702 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Premabhai Homabhai, on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Framji Dady Burjor, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Sorabji Dossabhai Mazagaonwalla and on or towards the South by the Gunpowder Road, together with the dwelling house hereditaments and premises built and standing on the said land assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2) Street Nos. 16-18 (1).

Dated this 14th day of March, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
7424 Purchasers Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

By order of the Secretary of the Freemason Hall:—

Rich and handsome panel and glass screens by Wimbridge.

By order of the Port Master, General, Bombay:—

Dead articles from the Dead Letter Office such as, provisions, tobacco, metal watches, sample cuttings, sundry samples, wearing apparels, used stamps, books, picture post cards, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Nandlal Narsidas Shah and another, traded as Nandlal Manilal & Co., Insolvents—

Cotton Mattresses, pillows, Mehta box, clock, scale, stool, gunny bags, etc.

Re: Gangaram Ramji Teli, Insolvent:—parched rice, gram, measures, shelf, small cupboard, Mehta box, stool, scale with weights, brass and copper pots, wooden boxes etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, HARMONIUM, MOTOR CAR, WATCHES, ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich furniture including specially made to order rich silk tapestry lined suites, single and double door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top round tables dressing tables, writing office and lady's tables, dirty cloth baskets, cane arm and armless office chairs, cane and leather lined arm easy chairs, reclining sofas, Cashmere make folding teapoys and teatray velvet lined rocking chair, book shelves, revolving book cases, bedsteads iron cots, tiled and plain teapoys, book cases, curzon chairs, vases, filters phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of concerned—
1 lot watches of different makers.
1 single door almyrah.
1 iron and brass cradle.
By order of an office concerned.
Writing tables, revolving office chairs, dressing table, revolving book case.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 four seated De Dion single cylinder motor car 12-15 horse power.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)

On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5328 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A/3609 1A/3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7668(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvaon

For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY the 23rd instant sell by public auction at the Pahaney Mill, DeLisle Road, Parel at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Champsey Nensey the following.—

30 Khandis Dropping No. 1 (waste).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th March 1917.

VAJIKARAN

THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.

Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility. Rs. 1-8-0.

SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

9-30 To-night 9-30

ANOTHER MERRY NIGHT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in the popular London Revue
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Title Role: MISS ALICE MAY.
Written by GEORGE ARTHURS.
Music by LOUIS JEROME.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
A Feast of Topicalities and Fun
WITTY DIALOGUE. CATCHY MUSIC
SMART DRESSES. LATEST DANCES.
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
A RIOT OF MERRIMENT

Produced by Harry Hall (London Hippodrome) Orchestra under the direction of WOLSELEY CHARLES

Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. to-day.
After that at the Theatre
Plan open all day to-morrow for Matinee
At 6 p.m. at THEATRE.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M.

MATINEE
IN AID OF
THE FRENCH RED CROSS.
On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
At the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Under the Presidency of
Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.

PROGRAMME.

Lucky Bag.
CONCERT of European and Indian Music.
FARCE in French,
Red Cross POEM and TABLEAU.
Monsieur PAUL NIGINSKY, artiste from the Petrograd Art Ballet School, has kindly promised to favour the matinee with some RUSSIAN NOBLES' DANCES.

The PRICE of the Tickets for the Matinee including the Lucky Bag, is Rs. 2.

The Plan of the Theatre can be seen and SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE by members of the Salle Francaise and by holders of more than ONE ticket. every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SALLE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.
The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.
The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.
In the Gallery, one ticket entitles the holder to two seats.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
FOR ONE WEEK
COMMENCING SATURDAY 17th MARCH.
THE SUBLIME ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MOVING PICTURE ART
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
8000 FEET—7 REELS.

The Photoplay that packed the theatre whenever or wherever shown.
Featuring the Australian Venus
MISS ANNETTE KELLERMAN
Actress. Dancer. Swimmer.
A FILM FANTASY. A MYTHICAL EXTRAVAGANZA. A GORGEOUS AND THRILLING SPECTACLE.
Thrice Nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday, Prize Show, 5-15.
Special Prize Matinee, Wednesday 21st March at 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
Also showing
CHARLES CHAPLIN
H. M. The King of the Movie Screen, in a one reel screaming comic.
BOOK YOUR SEATS
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT AT 10
EDWARDES THEATRE.
GAIETY AT 6-30
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS
A combination of
MAGIC, MIRTH, MUSIC & ENTERTAINMENT.
RENVILLE ROBERTY
In new parlour magic
MISS IRENE BERYL
In delightful songs and dainty dances
SEE THE FAMOUS
SERPENTINE DANCES
CHARLIE
The Whistling Coon
THE WARLEYS
In their celebrated
FACINATION WALTZ
and the comique sketch
MINSTREL—DRAMA
MISS MONA
The chorus favourite

Above VARIETIES are intercepted by a BRILLIANT CINEMA DRAMA
"THE GODS OF THE MILLS"
Also comedy,etc

SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT THE GAIETY AT 4-30 TO-DAY & 7-30 TO-MORROW.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY
VARIETY AND CINEMA AT 6-30 AT EDWARDES 10 P.M. AT GAIETY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE DAILY
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
GREAT SUCCRSS OF LAST NIGHT'S
NEW ARTISTES
ADELE
ADELE
ADELE
THE GRACEFUL
AERIAL GYMNAST
Presenting acts
Unparalleled for,
Daring, Grace, and Grandeur

La Petite Adele the dainty little Lady on the Trapeze received an ovation for daring performance in mid-air.
"Vide Press."

FIRST APPEARANCE
of
WORTH
THE GREAT PYRAMID
PEDESTAL ARTISTE

FIRST APPEARANCE
of
JOLLY LEO
THE REFINED
ACROBATIC COMEDIAN.

STUPENDOUS SHOW
The season will end on Monday next.

NOTICE:—Owing to the arrival of the above new Artistes the season will be extended to Monday next.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.
PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FURTHER THREE AMAZING EPISODES
of the super-serial
THE GIRL FROM FRISCO.
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m. (S. T.)

DON'T MISS THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF THIS THRILLING STORY.

The heroine is
MISS BARBARA BRENT
The film is the
GIRL from 'FRISCO
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
Special Matinee Prize Shows:—3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S, T.)
WEST END CINEMA
Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.
Special Tram Arrangements at the last show.

ELDORADO!! ELDORADO!!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
2 minutes' walk from Grant Road, Foras Road, and Tardeo Tram Junction and a jump from Grant Road Ry. Station.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
INCLUDING
The 3rd & 4th Episodes in 4 Parts
OF
The Greatest Serial ever attempted
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
Maurice Costello, the first man star to become famous on the Screen.
See him to-night at his best.
OLGA OLOVNA
AS
VANGA TOSCA
IN THE
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
has rare Talent of expression, she is considered the best actress on the motion Pictures.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND EPISODES?
IF NOT—
Come Tonight—a thrill from start to finish.
Come Tonight—to see how Ethel Grandin is awakened from her Hypnotic Trance.
Come Tonight—to see Maurice Costello adventures.
Time: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4 only.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Prices.

Universal Film Manufacturing Company.
THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON
Producers and Distributors of
Most Successful Motion-Pictures in the World
Give the People what they want.
Wonderful Plays, Thrilling Serials, Hilarious Comedies.
Original Advertising Accessories
Highest quality, Greatest variety, Largest quantity.
NEW ADDITIONS EVERY WEEK.
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
Universal Film Manufacturing Coy.
EXCLUSIVE HIRING AGENCY.
Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Scenes around the British Head Quarters, GENERAL CADARNO, the Famous Italian General, visits SIR DOUGLAS HAIG and studies the British method of Warfare. A Picture of immense interest.
EXCLUSIVE TO THE EMPIRE CINEMA

A Delightful Pathe Drama.
"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER"
Brimming over with sparkling Humour and Pathos.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY
"His Trysting Places" Chaplin the fickle one. Chaplin the World's greatest Screen Comedian at his best.

EMPIRE CINEMA FOR THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES
Trams from all over the City stop at the Hornby Rd. entrance.

6-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 p.m.
Every Evening at 6-30. Tomorrow Sunday at 9-45 p.m.
A COMPLETE PICTURE PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S LATEST COMEDY
"Take My Picture" Take My Picture" "Take My Picture"
Chaplin Comedies are Exclusive to the Excelsior Theatres Syndicate.
A Fine Pathe Drama Beautifully coloured
"THE HEIR OF LEGARDIER" A Stirring and Exciting Photo Play in 5 acts.
Cinema prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 and 4 annas.
Drop in before Dinner and see the Excelsior Pictures.

"A SURPRISE FOR THE NIGHT"!
Are the words uttered by Baron de Moraval at a
FANCY DRESS BALL
given in celebration of the birthday of his niece. But the Baron and his niece are
"THE VAMPIRES"
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR SERIES II.
NOW SHOWING
2nd Part of the Serial
"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND"
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
SATURDAY MATINEE 5-15 P.M.
Time—SUNDAY MATINEE 3-30 P.M.
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW 5-15 P.M.
NIGHTLY 3 SHOWS COMMENCING AT 7, 8-45, AND 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
A SERIO-COMIC SENSATIONAL DRAMA
in 3 acts
"THE DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND"
A subject abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, interwoven with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour.
MATINEE SHOW AT 4-30 p.m.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45 and 8-15 p.m.
N.B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

APOSTASY FORETOLD.
Paul said that Jesus could not come "except there come a falling away first and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." Has this apostasy been or is it to be?
Hear this subject at
NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER,
Opposite Watson's Annexe.
SUNDAY, MARCH 18, AT 6-30 P.M.

Mothers in child-birth should take
LE-VISCO
It enriches the blood and gives strength.
Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.
LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 14th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		300
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		11,000
Mid. Americans		12.30+16
Egyptian F. G. F.		23.25+30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	17.91+16
	July	17.74+19
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	17.38+12
	July.	17.27+13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th;

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	11.28+46	
Mar.-Apl	11.31+13	
Apl.-May	11.76+14	
May-June	11.71	
June-July	11.62	+13
July-Aug.	11.54	
Aug.-Sept.	11.32+14	
Sept.-Oct.	11.08	
Oct.-Nov.	10.93	
Nov.-Dec.	10.83	
Dec.-Jan.	10.78	+15
Jan.-Feb.	10.75	
Feb.-Mar.	10.74	
Mar.-Apl.	10.73	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	11.73	
March-Aprd	11.67	—1
April-May	11.61	
May-June	11.57	
June-July	11.49	Unchgd.
July-Aug.	11.41	
Aug.-Sept.	11.20+ 2	
Sept.-Oct.	11.01+ 8	
Oct.-Nov.	10.76 + 2	
Nov.-Dec.	10.75+ 7	
Dec.-Jan.	10.81+18	
Jan.-Feb.	10.68+ 8	
Feb.-Mar.	10.66 + 7	
March-April	Mutilated	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	21.75	+50
July	21.35	
Nov.	20.70+30	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.47	
" " Fully Good	9.67	
" " Fine	9.96	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.17	
" " " Fully Good	10.35	
" " Fine	10.60	+15
" Broach Good	11.39	
" " Fully Good	11.67	
" " Fine	11.75	
" Scinde Good	9.32	
" " Fully Good	9.50	
" " Fine	9.75	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.75+25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	91
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	75

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—More feely offered but no demand—Quiet.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	52⅞
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	44 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½+½
Government Securities 3%	54½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Mar. 14th.

Silver	36

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 13th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86+½
4½% 1925—1945	£93+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 13th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Paid.	8/2

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	98
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April Sellers	102

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	110/8
Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers	11/2

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Nominal	24/9
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl. Nominal	25
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl. Nominal	25/1

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May Paid	3/2/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	3/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 16th.

DESCRIPTION.		Mar 1917	April May 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M G	...	392/3	..	...
Broach,	Fine M G	405	398	..	405/10
Bengal,	F G. M G	286	..	..	288/90
Bengal,	Fine M G	293	..	300	290/80
Bengal,	Sea garden M G.	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	..	292/02
Std Punjab,	Fine M G	297	..	..	285/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M G.	359	..	364	345/05
Bilich/Amraoti	Fine M G.	..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G.	..	..	..	355/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	360/75
Nagpore,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.,	..	..	..	375/85
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	347	..	..	330/40
Khandeish,	F.G, M.G,	319	..	..	300/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	318/20
Jalna,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	335/45
Indore,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	320/30
Mathia,	Fine M.G,	..	..	..	335/45
Mathia,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	320/30
SawGinned Dharwar Wood					
Coompta,	GoodM G	..	412/3	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	400	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	394	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, March 16th—4 p.m.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	..	45 8 0	6 18 6
" White Cawnpore 70-30	..	45 8 0	6 10 6
" Karachi Bangla	..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 0 0	6 6 0
" Brown Cawnpore	..	6 0 0	6 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	..	6 8 0	1 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 8 0	8 14 0
" Brown Thin	..	8 0 0	8 6 0
Tuelseed White 85/15	..	45 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75.25	..	43 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50.50	..	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Black	..	38 8 0	7 12 0
Popyseed, White	..	7 0 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts	..	40 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	..	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	..	36 0 0	5 4 0
Arandia	..	37 0 0	.. ..
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	..	6 4 9	
Linseed May	..	8 2 3	
" Sept.	..	10 0 0	

BULLION.

The silver market during the week underwent wide fluctuations chiefly due to big decline in China exchanges and fall in London prices but at the close the market has improved as there is re-action in the China market and also re-action in London market is anticipated though it is uncertain how far the present prices will be maintained.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 16-1.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 86-14.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 87-6.
Silver 2 Sett (May) 87-4.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange market is unchanged. Banks are buying Bills of national importance mostly against cover only.

Money has been cheap in the market Bank of Bombay having reduced its rate to 6 per cent. Banks have been borrowers to a certain extent in order to finance exports and cotton.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong 164½.
30 days Sight Shanghai 240½.
60 days Sight Japan 151½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

During the week the market underwent wide fluctuations due to improved demand for piecegoods and the fall of Bagdad was also responsible to a certain extent for the rise in Cotton Mill shares. In other industrials particularly Tata the rise was comparatively small as there have been large sales during the latter part o the week.

The market for Mill shares opened quiet due to sundries selling but it firmed up and closed quite steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,545 to 1,565 Madhawjis from 1,635 to 1,655, Fazulbhoys from 695 to 710, Crescents from 330 to 335, Indian Bleaching from 290 to 297/8, Indore Malwa from 452/8 to 475, Pearls from 505 to 512/8, Swadeshis from 1,780 to 1,800, Nagpurs from 2,317/8 to 2,357/8, Bombay United were quoted at 770.

Shivrajpurs were placed between 46 and 47 and Central India Mining at 56.

Katni ords moved between 250 and 260, and Defds were steady at 860. Tata Iron ords were placed between 240 and 247/8, and Defds were steady at 925.

Alcocks were quoted at 840 and Bombay Trams at 320.

Tata Hydros were placed between 1,110 and 1,125.

The Market closed steady.

BANK RATES.

England	5½	per cent, Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 23, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 29, 1914
Italy	5	per cent, June 1, 1911
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1916
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 28, 1914
India (Bombay)	6	per cent, Mar. 15, 1917
India (Bengal (Calcutta))	7	per cent, Feb. 22, 1917
India (Madras)	8	per cent, Dec. 5, 1916

INDIAN COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

The increase in the Indian Import duties on cotton goods has caused a stir amongst Lancashire makers. As Lancashire has enjoyed the monopoly for some length of time it is finding very hard to swallow the present change, which will slightly affect its interests, although based on the principle of justice to India. Indian industries have greatly suffered from foreign competition, and only partial relief is afforded by the alteration now in force. The representatives of Lancashire had demanded the withdrawal of the new import duty or a corresponding increase of countervailing excise, but it is gratifying to note that Mr. Chamberlain has remained firm, being well aware of the strength of Indian feeling on the subject. It is noteworthy to mention that the Parliamentary Free Trade Committee have abstained from participating in the agitation. Mr. Chamberlain rightly pointed out that while Lancashire imported all her requirements free of duty, the Indian manufacturer had to pay duty on all the requisites, the protection hitherto having been on the side of Lancashire. He also stated with assurance that the effective competition of India with Lancashire was less than two per cent of the whole trade, and pointed out that within the past ten years Lancashire's looms had increased by 1,20,000 which exceeded the total of India's looms. It is pleasing to note that at the debate in the House of Commons the amendment of the Lancashire members was rejected by 265 votes to 125 and the motion was unanimously passed with the addendum moved by Mr. Asquith that the increase in cotton duty should be reconsidered after the war in connection with the general consideration of the fiscal relationships of the Empire. It is to be hoped that after the War is over no injustice would be done to India, as any attempt to upset the right principle would revive and even intensify the feeling of injustice and humiliation.

The statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons to the effect that under the Indian Tariffs Act, the exporter who had undertaken to deliver goods duty paid could add the additional duty to the price, will set at rest the controversy as to who should bear the increase in duty in contracts with prices including duty. It seems that some dealers had anticipated the increase and in view of same had made purchases on F. B. H. terms including duty, thinking in their minds that they would not be liable for any extra duty. In such cases they should have expressly stated in the contract that the sellers would be responsible for any increase in duty above the rate of 3½ per cent. But it is certain the importing firms would never have taken such risks on themselves and the business would have fallen through.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth Market during the past week has been rather uncertain owing to the absence of demand, and very few sales have resulted. Some weak holders have again shewn anxiety to sell off their goods at fair concessions on current market rates, but buyers have been reluctant to purchase, preferring to await developments. Big dealers are still very indifferent and are quoting full rates. The present prices are found too high by upcountry dealers, who are buying from hand to mouth. The "Holi" holidays being over, some dealers hope for a better demand in the near future. A little more activity has occurred in White Shirtings, values of which have appreciated. Fresh shipments of goods have arrived this week by two steamers. About 110 cases of White Goods, comprising 92 cases of Shirtings and 18 cases of Mulls, had been put up for sale by public auction by three different dealers on account of a particular buyer, and the values realised for Shirtings have been Rs. 2 per piece less than the original sale prices.

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with the rise in the value of the raw material. Fresh business is impracticable owing to the great disparity between prices ruling here and those required on the other side. Some makers are in need of orders, but the concessions they offer do not help to bridge the wide differences. The continued increases in the costs of working must inevitably contribute to the maintenance of the present level of values, at least till the duration of the war. The shortage of labour is preventing suppliers from executing their contracts, and several lots have again fallen late. The restriction of shipping is adding to the difficulty. Owing to the uncertain outlook as to the future, dealers are hesitating to offer fresh business at the present high prices, and would rather be without goods than run the risk of having in hand dearly bought goods for distant shipments when the war is over.

GREYS.

Very little business has been passing in Grey Goods, but rupee rates have retmained steady. 45 inches "Fari" cloths are in better request and command high prices owing to the scarcity of stocks. 39 inches Red End Shirtings have declined by two annas per piece. Some activity is noticeable in standard Grey Jaconets, values of which have advanced by one anna per piece. Grey Mulls are selling in retail quantities. In Drills there has not been much doing, and prices of Pepperell Drills have fluctuated within narrow limits. Stocks of medium class of Grey Shirtings in red and fancy headings are getting light, and dealers are reluctant to sell unless full rates are paid. Japanese as well as local Mill Cloths are selling in small quantities. Some good demand is expected for the Persian Gulf Markets as Bagdad has fallen into the hands of the British.

WHITES.

A weaker tendency has been noticeable in narrow width standard White Nainsooks, owing to forced sales having been effected by hasty sellers. 50 inches by 18 yds. Blue End Mulls have declined in value for the same reason. The absence of demand is causing this nervousness. In White Shirtings, however, a fair improvement can be recorded in most of the cloths. White Jaconets worth about Rs. 7 per piece, which were selling some time back at a loss, have met with good demand at profitable rates, as stocks are scarce. Some forward sales have been made by dealers in 27 inches by 18 yards standard Green End Mulls at high rates for upcountry Markets. Stocks of White Goods in the Warehouses have greatly increased.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—				
Ralli's Fari "No. 2000		39×37½/8	..	8 8 0
" " " 100000		45×37½/8	..	9 12 0
Fleming's No. 1905	..	48×38	..	10 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1566	..	33×37/37½	..	..
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5		39×38½	..	11 4 0
" "BBB"	..	38×38½	..	12 4 0
Grey Jaconets—				
Ralli's No. 13	..	45×32	..	5 8 0
Grey Drills—				
Pepperell "Dragon"	..	29×40	..	17 0 0
Ralli's "Musjid," No. 425		26×40	..	9 14 0
White Shirtings—				
Liepman's No. 1500	..	32×42	..	15 9 0
M. B. T. C. 40000"	..	36×40	..	15 8 0
White Nainsooks—				
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090		27×18	..	2 4 0
" No. 59620 T. B.		38×22	..	4 14 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888.		28×18	..	3 7 0
" " 50000	..	34×18	..	4 7 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.		38×22	..	5 2 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520		26×18	..	3 2 0
White Mulls—				
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/660	..	41", 46", 51"×19		6 2 0
" No. 6000	..	50×19	..	6 14 0
" " 88	..	58×20	..	5 12 0
" " 818	..	39×20	..	6 2 0
Ritchie's No 975	..	50×18	..	5 10 0
" " 615	..	"	..	5 2 0
" " 66999	..	40×18	..	4 3 0
" " 1160	..	27×18	..	3 6 0
Fleming's No. 8080	..	"	..	2 15 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

A slightly better tone has grevailed in the Yarn Market during the past week. Deliveries have been satisfactory. There has been a good demand for favourite spinnings, rupee rates of which have remained firm. Some spinners of ordinary qualities are in need of orders, but the prices quated by them preclude any chance of fresh business.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

Water Twist Grey:—

	Rs.
30s. "Queen" Ticket per lb.	1-3-0
30s. Ordinary qualities per lb.	1-2-0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket per lb.	1-5-0
40s. Ordinary qualities per lb.	1-4-0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 25,382 bales and 34,162 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 28th February last, which shows an increase of 3,224 bales and 428 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 28th February last stands at 7,878 packages, which shows an increase of 262 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 9,711 packages.

SUGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 16.

Our market ruled quiet throughout the week with small demand and weak holders being anxious sellers prices for ready sugar have been reduced by four annas per cent all round. The quality of White Java from the recent arrivals is very inferior and dealers are very keen to get rid of their holdings even at much lower price. As regards forward business there is absolutely no business. The demand from Persian Gulf is very brisk and the prices for Hongkong Crystals have gone up nearly two rupees per cent. We expect good enquiry for White Sugar in near future.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.—

T. M. O. Rs 20-8-0 equal to 24s. 5d. F. B. H. Stocks 160,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-12-0 equal to 22s. 6d. F. B. H. Stocks 55,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-12-0 equal to 23s. 6d. F. B. H. Stocks 28,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs 20-0-0 equal to 20s. 8d. F. B. H. Stocks 83,000 bags.

Formosan A Rs. 20-14-0 F. B. H. Stocks 22,000 bags.

Japan Y. W. and J. K. Rs 21-6-0 F. B. H. Stocks 13,000 bags.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 15th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6 2 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5 13 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 6
Anchor Tins per pair	6 5 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6 14 0
Anchor Cases per case	7 0 0
Shell Cases per case	7 13 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Mar. 1917, as compared with the statement of the 15th Mar. 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Mar. 1916. Rs.	15th Mar. 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	51,87,000	168,00,000
Sundries	42,000	2,62,000
Total Rs.	68,29,000	185,22,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised secur ties	26,23,000	42,48,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	15,97,000	66,97,000
Bills Discounted	2,15,000	17,01,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,19,000	1,07,000
Sundries	67,000	4,73,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds Debentures, etc.	22,08,000	52,96,000
Total Rs.	68,29,000	185,22,000

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th March 1917 was 30.099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18¾	328
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	73
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,400
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,500
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	X. D. 76
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	..	5%	77
Central Co-op., Bk.,	50	..	5%	33
Standard Bk. (O 50 P 50)	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	36
	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	62
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	..	10%	£23
12½ B	25	..	10%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	900
Bihmani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	295
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	920
Bombay United	250	..	25	767½
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	310
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,350
Central India P	500	May-Nov.	5%	X. D. 437½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land& Mill	700	..	55	1,200
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	625
Crescent	100	April.	8	225
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	332½
David	250	do.	18	485
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	170
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	550
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	707½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	237½
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	286
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	297½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	400
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	470
Jamabed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	1,110
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,135
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	700
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,335
Maathowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	55	1,666
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manekjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1,500
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 530
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	195
New Cityof Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	825
Pearl	250	..	15	512½
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,200
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs.100	..	Nil.	89
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	612½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,560
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	25
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	302½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,800
Tata Mill (O. 500, P. 500)	400	..	..	525
	400	..	5½	370
Textile	600	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,460
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (O. 500, P. 500)	500	..	35	400
	500	..	7½	630
Western India	1,000	..	25	X. D. 370
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	100
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	125
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7%	590
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par 500
Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	96
Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	86
Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-June	5%	90
Hoshiarpur Doab Rly. Rs. 100	100	do.	4%	114
Mandra Bhoa Rly. Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	80
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	82
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	May-Nov.	4%	90
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	100
Sind Light Rly.	100	July-Dec.	7%	115
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	525
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	350
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breaf's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6	160
Bellary Press	275	..	15	300
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	275	Nov.	20	380
Godavery Valley	100	..	..	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	880
Hindustan P. & M.	250	..	..	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	5
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	8%	505
Khamgaon	400	Sept.	Nil.	330
Mahmudpura Cin.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	28
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug	15	220
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	755
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	30	455
Vardwan. G.P	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	340
Ali-India U. Co. Rs20	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2	6½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	96
Vadham Pils	70	June	6	X-D 96
Baroda Tram Co.	100	..	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	80	..	..	100
Bri. Burma Pat	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½	5
Bo. Burma T Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H-T.	955
B. Electric Sup. (P and T. Co. Ltd. (O	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	17½
	£10	..	7%	322½
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	100	1,54½
Bo. Land& Building	400	..	25	380
Bombay Steam (O Navigation Co. (P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	285
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	X-D 375
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co.	Nil.	21
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2	55
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	320
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	120
Empire of India Life Rs.50	500	..	42%	385
The Eastern (O Chemical Co. (P	£1	Nil.	Nil.	18
	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	35
Indian Cement Co. Rs.250	250	..	Nil.	350
Katal Cement (O, D, P)	100	..	Rs. 3	257½
	40	..	Nil.	870
	100	..	7%	15
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6½%	185
Indian Oil Co. (O. Old 10 New Issue 75, P. 150)	100	Dec.-July	7%	88
John Ro

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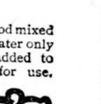

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 8th of Meher, 1286.

Mahomedan: 22nd Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1835.

Hindu: 9th of Fagun Vad, 1979.

Sunrise: 6h. 45m.; Sunset: 6h. 49m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Co.'s new play "The Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 18.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon Manila and Hongkong via Nagapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., Matinee at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 19.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Conference on Veneral Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town application.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 20
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 35
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Bombay, March 16.

Orders for the week ending March 24th:—

Wednesday, 21st:—Plain clothes parade on maidan at 5-30 p.m. Patrol and troop drill. Staves to be carried. P/L's and Seconds to call their own rolls and hand in same to A.S.M.

Saturday, 24th:—Uniform parade on maidan at 4 p.m. Field day. Staves and flags to be carried. Compulsory.

Remarks:—From 17th instant, the newly appointed Patrol Leaders and Seconds will be held entirely responsible for the attendance and efficiency of their respective patrols on parades. They will call their own rolls and report same to Senior P/L at end of every parade.

Appointments:—Scout Pirries and Second Finan to be Acting Patrol Leader and Second of Lion Patrol.

Second Bedford and Scout Goddard to be Acting Patrol Leader and Second of Kangaroo Patrol.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A.S.M. in charge, 1st Troop.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 17.

601. Inspections.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. to-day, Saturday, March 17th. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

All members and reservists excluding only those on actual Military Duty must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing which will only be given on production of a medical certificate.

606. Musketry.—Competitions.—All Competitions are cancelled until further notice.

608. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry., Vols., will play a programme of music this evening under the Direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At the above hospital, Kalbadevi Road, the total attendance of different nationalities in February last was 874 males being 724 and females 150.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

A debate in English will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Library (Khadak) when Mr. Karmalli J. Broker will propose "women should have equal social freedom," and Mr. Rajuballi M. Ruwuval will oppose. Mr. Amirbux K. Bawa will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 50th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, which begins to-day, Dr. V. A. Sukhtankar will conduct the opening service at the local Prarthana Mandir, at 5-30 p.m., to-day. On Sunday morning at 7 the Nagarsankirtan will start from the Mandir, and in the evening at 5-30, Babu Nilmani Chakravarty of the Khasi Hills Mission will conduct the Divine Service in Hindi.

DADAR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The weekly discourse class of the above branch of the League will meet to-morrow, at 9 a.m., at Mr. Shivram's residence (Ambri's House near Miranda's Chawl) Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar, when Mr. Shivram will speak on "What is Home Rule and house to get it." The class is open to the public.

LECTURE ON "THE GATHAS OF ZOROASTER."

Mr. Maneckshaw Hormasjee Dadachanjee will deliver his third public lecture in Gujarati on "The Gathas of Zoroaster," under the auspices of The Young Men's Zoroastrian Literary and General Society, at the Fort Model School Hall, opposite Fort Fire Brigade, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Khodabux Eduljee Poonegar, wil. preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Conference held last month, Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar, Kt., was unanimously elected as the President of the Conference whose sittings are to take place in July next. In reply to the letter addressed to him on behalf of the executive committee the Director of Public Instruction of the Bombay Presidency has written to say that Government officers of the Educational Department are permitted to attend the Educational Conference, Bombay, as visitors but not to take any active part in the proceedings.

HOLI GATHERINGS OF MILL-HANDS.

With a view to wean the millhand population from the evil practices and obscenities indulged in during the Shimga holidays the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha organised in 21 different centres in the E. F. and G Wards various entertainments, such as atheletic sports, kirtans, conjuring, magic lantern, shows and theathricals. Temperance sketches specially prepared for the occasion and acted by amateurs formed an attractive feature of the gatherings. Saint Tukaram's anniversary day was also celebrated in connection with these gatherings.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were thirteen attacks and nine deaths from plague yesterday Middle and Lower Colaba, and Worli reporting one attack and one death each, Mandvi and Tarwadi each, four attacks and two deaths, Kamatipura, one attack, Mahim two attacks and one death and Maratha Hospital two deaths. There were also four attacks and and two deaths from small-pox and none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 100 as against 118 on the corresponding day of last year and 74 on that of 1915.

'HOME NURSING" CLASS FOR LADIES.'

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association a fresh nursing-class in English for ladies will be commenced from to-morrow, at the premises of the Empress High School, Chandanwadi, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple. About 10 weekly lectures will be delivered with the help of diagrams, charts, skeleton, etc. by the Association's Lecturer Dr. Chinoy. The class is open to ladies of all classes. No fees will be charged for the lectures. Successful students will be awarded certificates and prizes.

DHARAMPORE SANATORIUM.

The Dharampore Sanatorium of the Consumptives Homes Society Bombay have received the following subscriptions:—Mrs. B. M. Malabari and family, Rs. 13,000; The family of the late Lt.-Col. E. P. Frenchman, I.M.S., C.I.E., for a cottage, Rs. 3,500; Bai Jerbai Nowroji Wadia for a block for Poor Parsees (6 beds), Rs. 14,000; Bai Hamabai P. Petit, Rs. 500; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, Rs. 500; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Rs. 110; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 250; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. (Annually), Rs. 50; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Cama (Annually), Rs. 50; Bai Heerabai J. Patel (Annually), Rs. 50; Mr. A. S. Patel (Annually), Rs. 50; Messrs. Ardeshir and Darasha B. Dubash (Annually), Rs. 50.

The society are in urgent need for funds towards the maintenance of the poor cases who are admitted free and the Hon. Secretary has issued an appeal quoting from H. E. Lord Willingdon's remark in the visitor's book, viz.:—

"I am confident that if our generous public had any idea of the immense value of this work, it would never lack for funds, and I trust to hear in future years its efficiency and completeness will be much extended."

In February last there were 41 patients at the Sanatorium of whom 5 were Anglo-Indians, 3 Christians, 8 Parsis, 12 Mahomedans and 13 Hindus and there came from all over India being from Bombay 15, from Punjab 14, N.-W. Frontier 2, U. P. 3, Bihar 3, Rajputana 1, Karachi 1. The communications shoul be addressed the Hon. Secretary at the Siva Sadan Buildings, Grant Road, Bombay.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJEE DESAI'S CHARITIES.

REPORT FOR 1916.

The Secretary of the above charities sends us the following report for publication:—

During the year under report Messrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Mohandas Kamalsey, Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., 2nd Judge Small Causes Court Bombay, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar, J.P., acted as trustees of the above charities.

The credit balance on the 1st of January, 1916, was Rs. 99,496-11-5. Amounts received as rents of the Trust Properties and interest on Government Securities Rs. 50,082-9-9 being added to the same, the gross annual income amounted to Rs. 1,49,579-5-2. Deducting from this, amounts spent for repairs on Trust properties—Boarding House, Office Establishment, Sadavarat, General Expenses annuity to Shree Gokalnathjee Temple at Mangrol, payment to widows and orphans the net balance on the 31st December, 1916, was Rs. 1,15,043-11-5.

The Charities maintain the following institutions:—

Sadavarat:—80 pacca sidhas consisting of flour, rice, dall, ghee, salt, and daxina, are distributed every morning at Sha Hurgowan Anandjee Desai's Wadi. On Ekadashi days, and such other Hindu Holidays faral consisting of ground nuts, plantains or dates is distributed.

Boarding House:—This institution (which is now located at Sandhurst Road) maintains 40 boarders, who are fed clothed and supplied with books and other educational necessaries free of charge.

Help to Hindu Widows:—Twenty widows receive help from the Trust fund and of these, 8 receive Rs. 10 per month and 12 receive Rs. 8 per month.

Help to Orphans:—Twenty orphans receive help of Rs. 6 per month from the Trust Fund.

Walkeshwar Dharamshala:—The use of this is given to vegetarian Hindus who apply to the Trustees for the same free of charge.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

"The Million Dollar Girl" will be staged to-night at the Excelsior Theatre Miss Alice May is taking the title role while Mr. Reeves Hansford will be seen as "Simpson" the Valet a part which allows him full scope for his natural wit. There are to be two special dancing features, one by Miss Elsie Videan and Mr. Wal E. Kirby of "Destiny" fame and the other by Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins of "Fox Trot" Renown. There was much regret expressed that Miss Giudivci was not given a ballad in "The Redheads" so it has been specially arranged that in to-nights production she will sing "Land of the Long ago." Mr. Bernard Ansell who is taking the part of a French Count will also be heard in "I like you in Velvet" and has a charming duet with Miss Dora Dolaro who is playing "May Galloway."

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

"THE WHAT NOTS.

The "What Nots", the high-class comedy company and mystical entertainers, again played to a large audience last night at the Palace of Varieties. Renville Roberts performed some new feats of parlour magic with handkerchiefs, cards, dice, etc., which were all received with loud applause. He has a striking presence on the stage and he executed all his feats with perfect finish. Miss Irene Beryl, appeared in a sweetly-rendered song called "Night Time in Dixie" which came in for great applause and her great "Sand Dance" was also very much appreciated. But the dance which produced the greatest impression was the "Serpentine Dance" with its striking light effects. Charlie, the inimitable comedian, at once puts the audience in good humour and keeps it in continued roars of laughter the whole time he is on the stage. His new whistling song was loudly applauded. The Wharleys appear in a comic sketch entitled "Ministrel v. Drama" and also in the famous "Fascination Waltz." Miss Mona has a number of excellent chorus songs. The picture side of the programme is strongly represented by a powerful cinema drama entitled "The Mills of the Gods," and a comedy.

The 6-30 show to-day takes place at the Gaiety Theatre and the 10 o'clock show at the Edwardes' Theatre.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

THE VAMPIRES' TRAP

The trap laid by the Vampires in the name of a house agent in this part is really thrilling. The words uttered by the Baron at the fancy dress ball before the guests "I have prepared a surprise for the midnight" turn out literally true. Venturesome and reckless De La Rue invites disaster in this story but is rescued first in time by the faithful Mazmutta. This second part is full of sensations.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER."

Picture theatre-goers in Bombay will have one more opportunity of seeing a film which has evoked admiration whenever it has been shown. "Neptune's Daughter," the great marine film drama, which is being screened at the New Alexandra for the third time from this evening, is in every respect a remarkable picture. The chief feature of the play is the fine acting of Miss Annette Kellermann, the Australian Venus the perfect woman whose diving feats and dancing, has charmed audiences everywhere. The producers have lavished an infinity of care upon this production. It is a film which provides us with a wonderful and impressive spectacle of life on the ocean, replete with situations of the most dramatic character. To watch Miss Annette Kellermann diving, swimming, crawling out of water on to the beach or just merely walking on dry land, is a liberal education in the art of carrying the body. Those who enjoy a good film, and those who have not seen this production before, will be well advised to spare one day in the week to see it. Another attraction in the programme is a one reel comic, featuring Charles Chaplin.

LOST INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Has it ever struck H. E. the Viceroy and their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, as also the Finance Minister and Income Tax Officials, to charge Income Tax or a special tax on the takings of the Totalizators and Bookmakers at the different Race meetings held throughout India every year.

The Clubs owning Totalizators take 10 per cent. of the gross amounts paid in at the Totes for themselves, and the balance is paid out to lucky ones who come in for "wins" and "places." With Bookmakers, it is a bit different but nevertheless, they earn good money as a rule, and pay out large sums to the successful punters.

In the above manner, lakhs and lakhs of rupees are paid to the Turf Clubs, Bookmakers and the fortunate winners and if Income Tax or a special tax were levied on these large amounts a fairly good revenue of several lakhs of rupees would accrue to Government. This should yield at least a revenue of about 3 lakhs per annum.

Other sources of incomes to thousands of persons resident in British India, specially in the Bombay Presidency, are the prizes obtained from the monthly Goa lotteries, viz., the "Santa Casa" and "Hospicio"; these lotteries, I understand, are run in Goa and I believe, are sanctioned by the Goa Government. Does our Government know about them? These were small lotteries when they first started, but have now assumed gigantic dimensions; thousands of tickets are sold every month in Bombay alone and thousands of rupees in prizes are won by people here and in British Territory. Is Income Tax recovered from the various Agents who charge anything from ½ to 1 anna on every ticket sold by them over the face value of the ticket, and who also recover another ½ to 1 anna on every rupee they give to the winners of prizes, because this is really an extra income to them over and above their ordinary incomes, and then the winners of the prizes themselves, do they pay Income Tax? Why should they not? If the British Government recognise the sale of these lottery tickets in British India, why should they not levy a tax of, say, 1 anna on the rupee for every ticket exported by the "Santa Casa" and "Hospicio" people or their Agents into British India and also recover 1 anna per rupee earned by all Agents who sell tickets.

To make it easy for our Government to collect Income Tax such tickets should only be allowed to come into British India through a recognised Bank and all winners should draw their prizes minus, or less, 1 anna in the rupee through the same Bank or its recognised Agents. This would, I think, mean about Rs. 1,25,000 to the British Government annually.—Yours, etc.

PRO PATRIA.

Bombay, March 12.

GWALIOR RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 15.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Crusader, 3 to 1 Subeh Pasha, 4 to 1 Lightning, 5 to 1 Peshwa, Monaco and Bahlool, 7 to 1 Beethoven and Hasty, and 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Won by one length; same; two lengths.

Time:—1min. 8⅘secs.

COUNTRY-BRED CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Maharajah of Mysore's MAPLE, 7-3, Lynch	1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK FRIAR, 8-5, carried 8-6, Templeman	2
Maharajah of Patiala's DICK TURPIN, 9-8, Ruiz	3
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-3, Bombay	4

Also Ran:—R. G. 9-2, Black Boy 8-9, Hard Cash 8-7, Namuna 8-4, Atlanta 7-13, carried 8-0, The Napper 7-7, carried 7-9, and Prince 6-10, carried 6-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Black Boy, 4 to 1 Dick Turpin, Black Friar and Discarded, 8 to 1 Namuna, and 10 to 1 the others.

Won by three-quarter length, two lengths; half length.

Time:—1min. 44 3-5 secs.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. St. Maur's FARCHAND, 6-0, F. Northmore	1
Mr. Downe's ABDUL, 7-9, Japheth	2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MALAYEB, 8-11, E. Huxley	3
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANGLER, 8-7, F. Templeman.	4

Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 10-7, Tajilmulk 9-0, and Investment 8-9.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Nizam-ul-Mulk, 2 to 1 Abdul, 3 to 1 Angler 4 to 1 Investment, 10 to 1 Farchand, and 12 to 1 the others.

Won by two lengths same; half length.

Time:—1min. 53 4-5secs.

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Gokulda's MEGALE, 8-2, Pullin	1
Mr. Allen's NAREB, 8-6 Firth	2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 8-0, Purtoo Singh	3
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-13, F. Templeman	4

Also Ran:—Drill Mistress 8-1, Dancing Mistress 7-7, Seila 6-13, Fatehjung 6-3, carried 7-7, and Kazavati 6-0, carried 8-11.

Betting:—9 to 1 against Nareb, others Coach Megale, Drill Mistress and Seigneurie, 6 to 1 Cyanite, and 10 and 20 to 1 the others.

Won by two lengths; three-quarter length; a neck.

Time:—1min. 29 4-5 secs.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Mar. 15.

In supersession of the preceding notice of the Muslim University the Foundation Committee meeting which was to be held on 25th March, as originally fixed in consultation with certain leading members of the University Association, it is hereby announced that at the request of a number of members of the committee, and in compliance with the wishes of the College Old boys' Association, the said meeting will now be held at Aligarh during the Easter holidays, on Saturday the 7th April.

Members are requested to note the changes of dates and attend the meeting on Saturday, the 7th April.

It is further announced that the Viqarulmulk Memorial meeting has also been postponed and will be held on the 7th April or, if necessary, on the following day, i.e., the 8th April. (Sunday).

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding. At the outset, the Chairman referred to the sad death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and expressed the Committee's regret and heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had sanctioned the purchase from Mr. Amoo Miya of two African lions (one 2½ years old and the other 18 months old) at a total cost of Rs. 2,500. The price as compared with the prices formerly paid for lions was low, and the Commissioner stated it was desirable that they should be bought as the Municipality had only one pair of lions at present. The amount would be met partly from current year's grant and partly from the next year's grant for the purchase of animals for the Victoria Gardens' Zoo.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN BARODA.

A widow-remarriage was celebrated on Sunday last according to Brahma (Theistic) rites at Baroda in the house of Mr. A. N. Datar, Accountant-General of Baroda, Mr. B. B. Korgamkar of the Bombay Prarthna Samaj officiating as priest. The bridegroom, Mr. K. B. Mavlankar, is a member of the Bombay Prarthna Samaj and has taken an active part in social and educational improvement of his country. The bride Mrs. Yamunabai Lele is a niece of Mr. A. N. Datar.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from Plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th March, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 49; Ahmedabad City 22; Kaira District 15; Surat District 59; West Khandesh District 397; East Khandesh District 448; Thana District 20; Satara District 407; Nasik District 136; Ahmednagar District 202; Poona Town 1; Other places in Poona District 451; Sholapur District 480; Kolaba District 4; Ratnagiri District 7; Belgaum District 205; Dharwar District 79; Bijapur District 125; Kanara District 10; Karachi Town and Port 20; Hyderabad Town 42; Nawabshah District 1; Sukkur District 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 116; Kathiawar Agency 14; Bhor State 1; Akalkote State 46; Hareshwar Port 1; Bijapur Agency 16; Satara Agency 149 and Surat Agency 6; total 3,530.

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Is 20 to 30 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

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S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first appearance of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Those who use them recommend them always to their friends. Beware of worthless imitations. Genuine only from

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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MAXIMUM "VALUE," AT MINIMUM "PRICE."

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THE TIP-TOP TOBACCONISTS 131-33, ESPLANADE.

NON-OFFICIAL VICTORY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

ELECTIVE MAJORITY IN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

DEBATE ON EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings at 11-30 a.m. yesterday H. E. the Governor presiding. Having obtained permission to postpone moving his resolution for the establishment of a special training college for primary school teachers and mistresses in Bombay, Mr. V. J. Patel moved a resolution asking for a two-thirds elective majority in all municipalities or in alternative on those that were permitted to select a president by a two-thirds majority. After some debate the mover withdrew the first part of his resolution and the second part was passed 23 members voting for and 18 against.

Mr. Patel's resolution asking for an elective majority on all local boards enjoying election for 25 years or upwards was withdrawn.

Mr. Paranjpye withdrew his resolution on Karnatak College.

After some more business was transacted the Council adjourned "sine die."

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings at 11-30 a.m. yesterday, under the presidentship of his Excellency the Governor

Mr. V. J. Patel having obtained permission of the President to postpone moving his resolution for the establishment of a special training college for primary school teachers and mistresses in Bombay at an early date, moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the number of elective members on all municipalities constituted under section 10 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or in the alternative on such of them as enjoy the privilege of selecting a president by a two-thirds majority shall in future be not less than two-thirds of the whole number of councillors."

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

In moving the resolution Mr. Patel said:—

My Lord,—The other day your Excellency spoke of the Bombay Presidency as the foremost of the Indian provinces and we all accepted the compliment with cheers. In these civilized days is not the advancement of political institutions on democratic lines regarded as the test of advancement in civilization? Is it not then a legitimate cause for complaint for the people of this Presidency that it should be the last, the very last in Local Self-Government? Bombay is behind every important province in British India, behind the Central and North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and even Burma, the youngest of all Indian Provinces. With the Council's permission I shall give here a short history of the question in this Presidency so far as it bears on this resolution, which I am endeavouring to put before the Council and compare the position of Bombay with those of other provinces. My Lord, the figures I have to give, may be somewhat wearisome, but your Excellency will find the history interesting as giving the Council a striking illustration of the masterly methods which the executive adopt in order to render a resolution of the Home Government or Government of India a dead-letter when they feel that it runs counter to their cherished traditions.

According to the review of the District Municipal Reports published last year, the total number of municipalities in this Presidency is 156. Of this number as many as 45 are constituted under section 14 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, and most of them consist entirely of nominated members. The constitution of the remaining 111 municipalities is governed by section 10 (1) of the Act. Of these 23 are City Municipalities, and I understand the number of elected councillors on each of them is two-thirds of the whole number. There then remain 88 municipalities constituted under section 10 (1) of the Act with half elected and half nominated members. The purpose of the first part of this resolution is to raise the proportion of elected members from one-half to two-thirds in respect of these 88 municipalities.

My Lord, Lord Ripon's memorable resolution of the 18th May, 1882, desired that non-official members of local bodies should feel that they have real power and real responsibility. To secure this object, the Bombay District Municipal Act was passed in 1884. The clause (now section 10 (1) dealing with the constitution was the subject of much controversy, and it was urged that in order to give municipalities some real independence it was necessary that the elective members should represent a marked majority of the Board. It was, however, pointed out that the elective minimum had only been fixed, and that the maximum might, by executive order, be the entire Board. It is now 32 years since these hopes were held out to us, and yet to-day there is not a single municipality with that maximum, nor does there exist any with three-fourths elected members. Excepting City Municipalities, which number only 23 out of a total of 156, there is not a single municipality with even a bare elective majority.

STATE OF THINGS IN OTHER PROVINCES.

Now let us examine this question in relation to the state of things in other provinces in India. In the Punjab, though no proportion is laid down in the Act, as a matter of fact, under the Rules, the elective system is in force nearly in every municipality, the exceptions being very rare, and the elected members are not less than two-thirds of the total number. It is also expressly provided that no alteration in the constitution of the municipalities having the effect of reducing the proportion of elected members can be made, except (1) in compliance with the request of a majority of the electors for the time being, or (2) for some reason Government may deem such alteration necessary in public interest. The N.-W. P. Act gives partly appointed and partly elected members but says that the number of appointed members shall not exceed one-fourth of the total. The Madras Act provides that in municipalities where members are partly elected, their number shall be three-fourths of the whole unless Government otherwise directs. Under the Bengal Act of 1884 the proportion of elected councillors is three-fourths.

FATE OF A BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The whole question was carefully examined by the Decentralisation Commission in 1908 and while recommending that Municipal Councils should ordinarily contain a substantial elective majority, the Commissioners on the actual figures for 1906-07 found that the percentage of the elective members in the Bombay Municipal Councils was much lower than that in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, the two Bengals, Punjab and Madras. One of the foot-notes to para 849 of the Report, which gives this percentage is indeed very interesting. It says: "The Bombay Government have, however, we understand recently ruled that two thirds of the members should be elected." My Lord, I have no means of knowing how, why and by whom the Commissioners were so informed. I know of no Resolution of the Bombay Government in such unrestricted terms. If it were a fact we should have had most of our Municipalities with two-thirds elected members long ago, and to-day my Resolution would have been for the grant to them of three-fourths elected majority. I looked up all the Resolutions on the subject, of course such as are open to the public for 1907, 1908 and 1909; and I found that in 1908 Government published on this subject the Resolution No. 4614 dated 16th July. Para 2 of that Resolution states:—"The Governor in Council has, therefore, decided that in future as a general rule two-thirds of the members of the District Municipality shall be elected." If the Resolution had stopped there it would have been in consequence with the foot-note referred to above. But the Resolution further says:—"This rule (1) applies *for the present only* to municipal areas with a population of at least 15,000, and (2) is subject to any exclusions, which may be recommended by the Commissioners, on special grounds." The Council will see that this Resolution reads excellent. But the sequel will show that the tail wags the head—the exceptions swallow up the rule. When the draftsman drafted the Resolution he should have known that there are only 38 Municipalities out of a total of 156 in the Presidency with a population of over 15,000 inhabitants. The first exception, therefore, removes at one stroke from the operation of the general rule contained in the Resolution, 118 Municipalities. Of the remaining 38 the number of City Municipalities is 23. There are thus left only 15 District Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over. The Council may perhaps be expecting that the rule had been put in operation at least in their case. But alas, no. The well known solicitude of the Commissioners for the dumb millions under their paternal care seems to have compelled them to exclude every one of the Municipal areas under them from the privilege. Does not this instance, my Lord, explain why the non-official members invariably fight shy of proposals, in this Council to leave matters in which popular privileges are involved to the discretion of executive authorities? However that may be, the redeeming feature of the Resolution of 1908 is contained in the words "for the present." They read as if Government had then decided to extend the general rule of two-thirds elective majority to all the District Municipalities in the Presidency in the near future. But as might have been expected from what I said no action has been taken so far in this direction and the general rule therefore, remained for all practical purposes a dead letter.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I merely ask your Excellency's Government to carry into effect at any rate to some extent, in substance and in spirit, the general rule of the Resolution of 1908 passed very soon after the Commission on Decentralization had finished their investigation in this Presidency. Before I conclude my observation on the first part of the Resolution, I should like to quote here the views of the Government of India on this question embodied in their recent Resolution on local self-government. They say in para 6 of their letter to local governments:—

"6. The Commission recommended that Municipal Boards should ordinarily be constituted on the basis of a substantial elective majority, and that nominated members should be limited to a number sufficient to provide for the due representation of minority and official experience. This recommendation has already been adopted in several provinces, and is generally accepted by local governments, and the Government of India subject to the proviso that the principle should in places, where it success is doubtful, be introduced gradually and after experiment, in selected Municipalities."

I trust this Council will not say that the success of the elective majority is doubtful in this the most enlightened of all the Provinces of India.

I shall now take the second part of this Resolution. I shall not detain you for more than a couple of minutes. If the first part of the Resolution is carried, this part will go out. If not as an alternative I shall have to ask the Council to accept this part **at least.**

There are several Municipalities in the Presidency. I am not in a position to give you the exact number which enjoy the privilege of selecting their President by the vote of two-thirds of the total number of Councillors. Some of them have two-thirds elected majority on them, while the remaining consist of one-half elected and one-half nominated members. This alternative proposal merely seeks to secure two-thirds elected majority for this latter class of Municipalities. I piously believe that the withholding of the two-thirds elective majority when they have been granted the privilege of selecting their President by that majority is an innocent oversight. It often happens in the case of those Municipalities that popular candidates fail to secure two-thirds majority for the office of the President for the simple reason that the Board has not two-thirds elected members on it. A nominated member also fails to secure two-third majority for similar reasons. This naturally gives the District Officer his opportunity to pitch-fork his own man into the Office. The net result is an official President with only bad blood and local funds for the share of the citizens. If Government consider a Municipality fit for selecting its President, I respectfully submit it ought to consider it also fit for two-thirds elective majority. Otherwise the privilege of selecting a President by a two-third majority will always remain a mere make-believe.

His Excellency suggested that the hon. mover of the Resolution should split his Resolution into two and move them separately.

Mr. Patel having agreed to do so, moved the first part of his Resolution.

Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik said less than 25 per cent. of the Municipalities had got the elective rights, although this was conceded to them years ago. But he thought the Government should not be bound by hard and fast rules, but should be left unfettered to put things right in those Municipalities which do not conduct their duties in a proper manner.

NOMINATION AND THEIR USE.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said he was sorry to attack Mr. Patel's Resolution, as he had rubbed shoulders with him for the past many years. The Council was getting a little weary of the everlasting insistence of the mover on "two-thirds majorities," as if the whole success of the Municipalities depended on this. But there were far more important things than this in Municipal self-government. He thought a reasonable proportion of nominations was a desirable thing in the Municipalities, as they served a very useful purpose. But Mr. Patel's object seemed to be to reduce the nominations to a minimum until they disappeared. Even in the Bombay Municipal Corporation the nominations were 22 per cent. He did not find any improvement in sanitation, or schools in the Municipalities which had been given increased elective franchise. He opposed the Resolution.

"MR. PRATT'S FALLACIES."

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said he did not intend speaking on the Resolution, but after hearing the fallacies of Mr. Pratt he could not keep to his Resolution. Mr. Pratt said a reasonable proportion was required. That was a beautiful generalisation. When elective franchise was given first, it was promised that this franchise would be gradually increased and this had been done in some of the Municipalities in other provinces, as well as in some of the Municipalities in this Presidency. But the progress was very slow here. With regard to the Bombay Municipality, to which Mr. Pratt had referred, he thought even that Municipality had deteriorated into a debating club since the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. He quoted the remark of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that efficiency was no substitute for self-government.

Mr. G. K. Parakh said the whole question was whether widening the franchise was a step in the right or wrong direction. It was not proper to fight over the matter by saying that some of the Municipalities have not done well. The object of nominations was that where special interests are not represented they should be given a proper representation. He said the nominated members did not command the same respect and confidence as the elected members. He thought Mr. Patel's Resolution was a step in the right direction and was a very reasonable one. He supported the Resolution.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the Resolution.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said the question ought to be approached from a common sense point of view. He said the argument brought in opposition of the resolution, that the reforms in the municipal franchise did not lead to efficiency, was not a sound one, because, if that argument was carried to its logical conclusion, all the authority should be concentrated in the hands of the Government officials. Even the laws would be better enacted by officers of the Government in a better way without the help of the Council But that was not in consonance with the genius of British rule. Even in Madras they had gone forward in this direction, and only Bombay was lagging behind.

AN OFFICIAL CONCESSION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said Mr. Patel had taken a rather gloomy view of the whole matter. There were 26 Municipalities in Sind and 131 in the Presidency proper. In Sind 19 were purely nominated Municipalities and in the Presidency proper there were 13 which were purely nominated. They had 118 Municipalities which were constituted under section 10 (1), of which 92 had been given the privilege of electing presidents by 2/3rds majority, or by selection. The actual number of 31 had been given the privilege of selecting their own presidents. The Government were prepared to make a concession in the matter. They were not prepared to accept the first part of the resolution, but they would be prepared to discuss the second part.

Mr. Patel said he was prepared to withdraw the first part of his resolution if the Government would assure him that they would accept the second part of the resolution.

His Excellency said Government could not enter into the discussion in a spirit of bargaining. The Hon. member could not move two alternative resolutions simultaneously. He must withdraw the first, if he wanted to move the second.

FIRST RESOLUTION WITH DRAWN.

Mr. Patel then withdrew the first part of his resolution and moved the second part thereof as a resolution in the following terms:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the number of elective members on all such municipalities as enjoy the privilege of selecting a president by a two-thirds majority shall, in future, be not less than two-thirds of the whole number of councillors."

Sheik G. H. Hidayatalla requested Government that, if they approved of the principle of a larger elective majority, they should adequately safeguard the interests of minorities by special representation.

Mr. F. G. Pratt in opposing the resolution asked the Council to remember that the privilege of electing their presidents was enjoyed not only by those Municipalities which had an elective element in their constitution, but also by some of the Municipalities which were purely nominated ones. He instanced the case of the Mehmedabad and Dakore municipalities. Mr. Patel's resolution, if carried, would entitle even unfit municipalities to enjoy a franchise they did not deserve.

Mr. B. S. Kamath said he was entirely in favour of Mr. Patel's resolution.

MR. PAREKH'S AMENDMENT

Mr. G. K. Parekh then suggested an amendment of Mr. Patel's resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Patel. The amended resolution ran as follows:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the number of elective members on Municipalities which are constituted under Section 10 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and enjoy the privilege of selecting a president by a two-thirds' majority shall, in future, be not less than two-thirds of the total number of Councillors."

MR. CURTIS' WARNING.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said it would have been very much better to have moved two separate resolutions. Bombay was in a far better condition in regard to elected majorities than the other provinces. He warned them that it would be necessary where representation was by selection that the minorities should have separate representation, or separate elections. In the U. P.'s there was sectional representation on the basis of religion. He thought the question of increasing the representation by election of the various local bodies in the Presidency was fought with a certain amount of danger and required serious consideration. Even in Bombay out of the 72 members only 36 were elected by the ratepayers. The Government had taken this question seriously into consideration in regard to Sind and they were prepared to lower the population limit from fifteen thousand to ten thousand. He said unless there were a strong municipal executive, as in the Bombay Municipality, there was no chance of the municipalities improving their standard of efficiency. He, therefore, said the Government were willing to have two-thirds elected majorities in towns of 10,000 population provided they agreed to take as their chief executive officer a Government official. Beyond this they could not go.

SIND NOT FOR NOMINATION.

Mr. S. M. Bhurgri said the Mahomedans in Sind asked not for nomination, but for election in the case of their community.

MR. PATEL ON HIS MODEST DEMAND.

Mr. Patel, in replying to the debate, said that in the 24 hours' time he had found that the same old things prevailed and that the Government was extremely unwilling to advance in the matter of local self-Government. Mr. Patel said he was thoroughly disappointed at the attitude of Government. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Curtis, the speaker said Mr. Curtis had imposed an impossible condition by requiring that before the privilege of a two-thirds elective majority could be granted to any municipality such a municipality ought to engage a Chief Officer to manage its affairs. That was an impossible condition and would mean that even the smaller municipalities claiming the elective franchise ought to be prepared to undergo the expense of appointing a Chief Officer. Mr. Patel said the financial condition of these smaller municipalities would not permit of such a burden being borne. Coming to the demand in the resolution itself, Mr. Patel said his was a modest demand. He did not want the two-thirds majority for all the municipalities in the Presidency, nor even for all those which enjoy the elective franchise. He had merely asked that the privilege be conferred on such municipalities as already enjoyed the privilege of selecting their President by a two-thirds majority and were constituted under Section 10 of the District Municipal Act. He hoped the Council would endorse his modest demand.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REGRET.

H. E. the President said he was sorry Mr. Patel could not see his way to accept the compromise. The Government were going to bring forward a comprehensive bill, and it was rather difficult for them to deal with these matters one by one. He wished Mr. Patel had accepted the lower limit of 10,000 population. He wanted to say that the attitude of the Government in this particular matter did not show that they adhered to the particular principle. He thought, however, that Mr. Patel who was a most hard-working and zealous member was allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion.

The resolution was put to the vote and was declared carried, 23 members voting for and 18 against it.

The Council then adjourned for luncheon.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

When the Council reassembled after luncheon, Mr. V. J. Patel moved that "This council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the number of elective members on all local boards enjoying the franchise of election for the last 25 years or upwards shall, in future, be not less than two-thirds of the total number of members."

He said:

"The resolution does not demand two-thirds elective majority for all the local boards in the presidency. It says that a local board which has enjoyed the privilege of half the number of elected members continuously for a period of 25 years or upwards, should now by executive order be given two-thirds elective majority. I know that a great majority of these boards have been enjoying this privilege for that long period and I submit, that is an argument for and not against the grant, of such privilege. With these few observations I commend this resolution to th's Council."

Mr. V. S. Naik opposed the resolution.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada said the time was ripe for granting elective majorities to those districts where it could be safely given. In Gujrath, he could speak with confidence, such a privilege could be given without any fear.

AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

Mr. S. D. Garud heartily supported the resolution. He said this was an opportune moment for giving this privilege to the local boards.

AN OFFICIAL ASSURANCE.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said this question was fully considered and the Government had given effect to their wishes in the Bill which was presented to the Council on Thursday last. The district local boards had been given these privileges, but in the Taluka Boards it was not possible to do so. As soon as the Bill is passed the Government would give effect to the recommendations in the case of Taluka local boards for as at present constituted the electorate was most minute in their case. He gave an assurance that the Government were not going to resile from the position they had accepted in August 1915.

Mr. Patel withdrew his resolution.

A SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT.

Rao Bahadur Sathe asked Mr. Patel to postpone the consideration of the question for some time. He said they should wait until the Government took action on Mr. Lawrence's report and put forward proposals in a proper form. He hoped Government would not reject the unanimous recommendations of the Committee.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said there seemed to be a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the recommendations of the Committee. He associated himself with the suggestions of Rao Bahadur Sathe that consideration of the matter should be postponed.

Mr. P. A. Desai said he did not understand why the matter should be postponed for consideration for discussion by the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill. He thought if the Council came to a unanimous decision in regard to this resolution, it would strengthen the hands of the Select Committee.

OFFICIALS AS CANDIDATES.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said he agreed with Mr. Lawrence entirely. But he said the officials never stood for election but the

(Continued on Page 10.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 17, 1917.

JUSTICE.!

There will be little sympathy, we imagine, except in avowedly partizan quarters, with the deputation that waited on Mr. Austen Chamberlain on behalf of the Lancashire cotton trade. The incident was an unpleasant revelation of the extent to which even in these days, self-interest can swamp considerations not merely of equity but of patriotism as well. Nor were the actual representations submitted by the deputation such as to command any general assent or support, or add to the reputation of those who participated in it. The members of the deputation, according to Reuter, delivered "strong speeches," and so far as one may judge from the cabled summary, the "strength" consisted in the language employed rather than in the arguments advanced or the merits of their case. The three main points urged on behalf of the Lancashire cotton interests were: (1) that the duty protected the Indian manufacturer and therefore contravened the stipulation laid down and twice expressed in a resolution of the House of Commons; (2) that the duty was unjust and was the heaviest blow that the Lancashire cotton trade had ever suffered, and (3) "the speakers asserted that the Government's policy *might prejudice Lancashire's efforts in the war* if th duties were persisted in and there would be no rest in Lancashire, whatever the consequences, till justice was secured."

Of these we may dismiss the second argument as puerile and unworthy of serious consideration. Whatever else Lancashire may be entitled to urge on behalf of its long-vested monopoly, it is merely provocative and aggravating to invoke "justice" in this matter. The other two points, however, are worth a moment's consideration. It is not very clear why the fact that "the duty protected the Indian manufacturer," which it does in a qualified and essentially reparative sense, should necessarily be something against it. Nor is it anything short of infatuation for Lancashire to make a grievance of the fact when it has itself thrived unconscionably, both in point of time and of profit, on protection of a very unusual character. We are not surprised that the argument did not carry conviction either with the Secretary of State or with the House when later the matter came up before it. As for the "stipulation," its validity was conditional upon certain conditions which no longer hold. When it was decided that the whole question of the increase of cotton import duties, whether with or without a corresponding enhancement of excise, should be postponed till after the war, the whole idea was to avoid raising controversial issues. But the decision was manifestly conditional upon the exigencies of the war. If, since the declaration of last year, the course of the war has necessitated an abrogation of the assurance, and action is called for on that basis for the more effective financing of the war with India's increased material support, it is idle to claim any inviolability for the understanding that was then arrived at. As for the third point put forward by the deputation, we confess we do not like it. To say that "the Government's policy might prejudice Lancashire's efforts in the war if the duties were persisted in" and that "there would be no rest in Lancashire, whatever the consequences, till justice was secured,"—sounds to us more like an intimidation than an argument. The representation, indeed, was conceived in a temper and found expression in a tone the reverse of patriotic. If the principle that lies behind this kind of truculence is admitted, it would amount to this, that professions of patriotism and of a desire to assist in the vigorous prosecution of the war must be taken as subject to the proviso that one's own private interests should be rendered permanently immune from the call of sacrifice in the national cause. That kind of asssumption is no less untenable than impertinent in a supreme crisis such as the Empire is now passing through.

We have nothing but praise for the dignity and cogency of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the deputation. Mr. Chamberlain so far in his Secretaryship of State for India had not revealed any particular personality, or for that matter, any special interest in India. He was apparently content to be led in a passive kind of way by the permanent staff at Whitehall. In this matter however he has risen to the occasion, and struck a note of personal decision. Incidentally, we feel sure it will be found that he has substantially added to his ministerial reputation. He emphasized that the increase in duty was necessary to enable India to contribute a hundred millions to war expenses. Apart from that general, and what should have been an all-sufficing, consideration, he pointed out that *while Lancashire imported all her requirements free of duty, the Indian manufacturer had to pay duty on all his requisites.* Moreover, the effective competition of India with Lancashire was less than two per cent of the whole trade. And as if to clinch the matter, on the sheer equity of the case, he added that during the last decade Lancashire's looms had increased by 120,000, which exceeded the total of India's looms. All the persuasion he carried with his hearers, however, amounted to nil. The Lancashire members insisted on moving an amendment, in the House in pursuance of their earlier threat of disregarding all "consequences" in carrying out their propaganda, which however was defeated. Not content with that they sent a deputation to the Prime Minister without however receiving any greater encouragement or accommodation than they got from Mr. Chamberlain. As that should exhaust the constitutional range of their representations, it may be hoped they will have the grace to abstain from further acrimonious and unedifying controversy. They have already done quite enough in the way of cantankerous and anti-patriotic agitation. It was a happy thought on the part of the Secretary of State for India to have associated with himself the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha while receiving the deputations. The views to which both these Indian representatives gave expression were unexceptionable, and we trust they will continue to be as fully representative in regard to other important questions when called upon to speak on behalf of India. The country has reason to be grateful to Mr. Chamberlain not only for his firm championship of its interests, but also for his readiness in according to the representatives of India their rightful place by his side on an occasion like this.

REACTION RUNS RIOT.

The Resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, that certain municipalities in the Presidency should have a two-third elected majority afforded the Government an opportunity of retrieving the unfavourable impression created by their attitude of the previous day regarding questions of local self-government. Unfortunately, the opportunity was not availed of and, in pursuing their obstinate policy, the Government courted and suffered a defeat. This defeat, too, was courted in a manner that was not calculated to contribute to the dignity of a responsible Government. Having, during the course of the debate, persuaded Mr. Patel to withdraw the first part of his Resolution and thus to narrow the scope of his demand by virtually encouraging the hope that they would accept the second part, the Government then hedged round the concession with conditions impossible of fulfilment. The second point that needs to be emphasised is that Government allowed themselves to be defeated in regard to a concession that, after all, went a very little way.

The moral of the defeat however is clear. It is, first, that non-official members of the Council, with one or two insignificant exceptions, representing all the responsible interests in the Presidency, have by their votes manifested their view that the present policy of the Government with regard to the advance of local self-government is unsatisfactory; second, that the official heirarchy seems reluctant to part with even a modicum of the enormous power they have enjoyed for decades in trust. The speeches of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Pratt,—especially of the latter,—confirm this view, in spite of the oft-expressed solicitude of Lord Willingdon's Government,—which his Excellency did not forget to reiterate yesterday. The defeat, it must be confessed, has no practical effect. It is a vote of censure that does not at all involve any consequences to the Government, who are at liberty to disregard what is, after all, a mere recommendation. But we trust the Government will not fail to recognize the strength and the meaning of the moral force behind the defeat and, if they are concerned to restore the confidence of the public in their solicitude for the advancement of local self-government, they must bestir themselves and present at the July or, at the latest, at the December meeting of the Council, a consolidated Bill that will deal once for all, satisfactorily with the problem of local self-government in the Presidency.

As to the expediency, much less the reasonableness of the demand embodied in Mr. Patel's Resolution, nothing need be said. The case for it was most ably put. No question of granting a new principle is involved. All that was required was to give practical effect to the Resolution issued by the Government of Bombay themselves in 1908 stating that they "have decided that in future, as a general rule, two-thirds of the members of the district municipalities shall be elected." Mr. Pratt in opposing the Resolution gave expression to certain old-fashioned fallacies which, we have no doubt, do not express the views of the Government, for, we cannot believe that the latter have become so bankrupt in the knowledge of the elementary principles of political science as to take shelter behind the puerlities which Mr. Pratt perpetrated. His views are not worth serious consideration except for the fact that they emphasise the danger, to which Mr. Patel referred, of leaving matters in which popular privileges are involved to the discretion of executive authority. For the rest, Mr. Pratt richly deserved the crushing retort to his argument,—if his imperfect notions could be dignified by that description,—which he received at the hands of Mr. Harchandrai and Mr. Belvi. Mr. Pratt seemed to be oppressed with an overpowering sense of the benefits of a reasonable proportion of nominated and elected members on the municipalities and he resented the "everlasting insistence on the two-third elected majority as if the whole success of the municipalities depended on them." Mr. Harchandrai described this as a beautiful generalisation and if beauty can also be stupid, we may leave it at that. Another obsession of Mr. Pratt is that he himself is not conscious of any improvement in those municipalities which had elected majorities. Mr. Belvi had no difficulty in showing how this argument, when carried to its logical conclusion, reduced itself to absurdity. For it would then mean that if all authority was concentrated in the hands of officials, the most efficient municipal administration would be secured. Only this argument any more than Mr. Curtis's apprehension about handing over the people in the mofussil to the "unrestricted power of elected majorities" is not in consonance with the spirit of British rule.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Purge.

The sensational and totally unexpected news of the revolution in Russia, which we publish this morning, only came to hand considerably after midnight and there was a considerable interval between the first announcement of the abdication of the Tsar and the following messages describing the events that have taken place in Petrograd during the past few days. It is early as yet, therefore, to attempt any detailed examination of the situation that has so unexpectedly established what apparently is democratic rule in Russia; for although the Grand Duke Michael, the Tsar's only brother, has been appointed Regent, it will be noted that Mr. Bonar Law stated, on the authority presumably of the British Ambassador, that the President of the Duma is exercising control. That announcement, it is significant to observe, was received in the House of Commons with loud cheers. There can be only one feeling, and that of relief, that the muddle of autocracy, and all the danger that it implied both to Russia herself and her Allies, is at an end and is replaced by the prospect of the establishment of a constitutional government on a democratic basis. So far as the war is concerned, the revolution can only mean that Russia will henceforth play her part with greater energy and singleness of purpose, freed from the incubus of the pro-German gang, whose machinations the Tsar and his reactionary ministers were either too weak or too unpatriotic to resist.

The Capture of Bagdad.

As might have been expected there is an enthusiastic chorus of satisfaction in the British Press on the brilliant feat of the capture of Bagdad. The moral effect of the event is generally interpreted as marking the end of the German dreams of Eastern expansion. The appreciation of the French Press is characteristically generous and warm. The "Temps" says the capture of Bagdad is the greatest victory of the Entente for months, and other papers regard it as a tangible proof of the indomitable British energy. German comments, needless to say, are doleful to a degree, the "Cologne Gazette," however, consoling its readers with the reminder that while "the British are getting further from their main base, the Turks have approached theirs at Mosul." With which crumb of comfort we may leave them.

The Defence Act in Bengal.

One of the saddest features of the times in India is Lord Carmichael's continued obsession that the administration of the Defence of India Act in his province is defensible on the grounds which he puts forward to defend it. We can find nothing in his latest utterance on the subject to justify us in modifying the views we have already expressed on this painful matter. Talking about a large number of people, not one of whom has been given the opportunity of meeting the charges against him in a court of law, Lord Carmichael assumes, on evidence which has been collected in secret and never subjected to any of the tests without which no evidence can be accepted, that they are criminals. So far from his assurances as to the character of the information on which these people are kept in custody removing our doubts, they strengthen them, for all the confessions, statements of informers, etc., of which he speaks, are just the sort of "proofs" which when put to the test in court in similar cases in Bengal have frequently broken down in circumstances that have shown that the last thing in the world one can trust is police-collected material of this character.

A Little too Frank.

Just take this as an example: "In 17 cases the men are accused, though only on the evidence of informers, of such dangerous crimes that I do not think Government would be justified in giving up such control as it has of them." Thus, anyone is at the mercy of an unscrupulous informer, who may have his own ends, or those of the police, to serve, and if the serious crime. Or take this as an example serious crime. Or take this as an example of the kind of probability on which Lord Carmichael relies: "Of these seventy, ten are accused by informers who have been murdered. This strengthens to my mind, at least, the case for believing that the information given was probably true." It takes one's breath away to find the Governor of a British province justifying the imprisonment of men without trial on such grounds. Lord Carmichael has been a little too frank. One can understand why the authorities in Bengal are so averse to the examination of the material on which action is taken under the Defence Act by a quasi-judicial committee.

Kennedy Sea Face.

An item of some importance to a considerable section of the pedestrian public of Bombay will come up for consideration at Monday's meeting of the Corporation. Up till two or three years ago the beautiful and lengthy sea frontage extending from Church Gate station to the foot of Malabar Hill, was in a most wretchedly neglected condition, a prey to the depredations of the monsoon and occasionally also of disreputable characters who haunted its ill-lighted or rather non-lighted footpath. The view of the Back Bay is one of the most enchanting among similar sights on the face of the earth. An ex-Governor of Bombay pronounced it to be surpassing even those of some of the reputed water-cities of Italy. But whatever beauty is there is due to Nature only and is to be apprehended at day time only. Man has contributed very little to enhance its charm. Rather, he has spoiled it by long neglect. The reclamations and the building of sea-walls in places have no doubt prevented the total destruction of this beauty-spot, but the lighting and care of the much frequented footpath and side leave very much to be desired. We regret that the Standing Committee should have been apathetic enough to recommend that the representation recently addressed to the City Fathers in this connection should be merely recorded. Could not the Municipality afford to put up lamps of some higher candle power than the kerosine oil lamps existing at present, which moreover, do not exist at all during monsoon? The request properly to water the drive next to the footpath and prevent the dust nuisance there is also a reasonable one. We hope Monday's Corporation meeting will do something to redress the grievances of the public.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL BECOMES REGENT.

EXTENSION OF ENEMY WITHDRAWAL.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

IN ACHIET-LE-PETIT NEIGHBOURHOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 16.

A British communiqué says the area of the enemy's withdrawal has extended Southwards. We occupied trenches on a front of two and a half miles South of St. Pierre Vaast wood to Northwards of Saillisel. We beat off strong counter-attacks Eastward of Achiet-Le-Petit and improved our position in this neighbourhood.

The enemy entered our trenches south-east of Arras and a few British are missing. Another raiding party was repulsed north-east of Neuville St. Vaast.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

ITS STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika Headquarters says that the British line south-west of Doiran has been advanced 1,000 yards over a front of 3,500 bringing trenches in places within 100 yards of the enemy's. The operation including digging themselves in and fixing entanglements was carried out by our troops during night-time. The new line shortens our front by straightening the salient on the Horse Shoe Hill which has always been exposed. In the second place, it strengthens our defences by an extra line of trenches and thirdly it facilitates future raids on the enemy.

A BRITISH AIR REPRISAL.

GERMAN AIRCAMPS AT HUDOVA BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, March 15.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Mar. 16.

A British airman bombed the German aircamps at Hudova as a reprisal for the German airmen's having bombed a hospital at Vertekop when two British nurses were killed.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BECOMING "DAILY MORE DESPERATE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 16.

Reuter is informed that despatches just received in London from an unimpeachable source indicate that the situation in Germany is becoming "daily more desperate" The position is depicted as most black.

GENERAL FALKENHAYN AT TIRLEMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 16.

It is learned from an authoritative source that General Falkenhayn and his staff have arrived at Tirlemont. There is much speculation on the subject.

GERMAN LEAVING U. S.

GOINGS TO MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Mar. 16.

Reuter learns that reports are reaching London that a large number of Germans are leaving the United States for Mexico.

PRINCESS MELITA AT HOOK OF HOLLAND.

ENQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil, evidently referring to the incident in connection with the Princess Melita stated that the Imperial Government was communicating with Holland regarding the refusal to allow a defensively armed British merchantman to use a Dutch port.

(The British armed merchantman Princess Melita arrived at the Hook of Holland for water, but was ordered to leave in half an hour. The ship put out and threw her armament oberboard and then returned and obtained the supplies.

SINKING OF THE ALONQUIN

FRESH EXAMPLE OF HUN RUTHLESSNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

The pirates hauled down the alonquin's flag before sinking the ship and jeered at the men in the boats. When the latter asked to be taken in tow a pirate replied:—"We are too busy."

RAID BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AT MAISONS-DE-CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY COMMUNICATION TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 16.

A French communiqué says between Avre and Oise, after violent artillery preparation, we raided several points on the enemy's wrecked front reaching his third line at one point, occupying the wood to a depth of half a mile and taking prisoners. A bombing fight at Maisons-de-Champagne resulted in our progressing and occupying several communication trenches.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOULINSOUSTOUVENT.

FAILURE OF SEVERAL GERMAN ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We carried out a coup-de-main in the region of Moulinsoustouvent east of the Oise and took prisoners. Several German attempts against our small posts in the neighbourhood of Vingre west of Navain and in Argonne failed.

There was fairly active artillery firing in the region of Maisons-de-champagne, but no infantry fighting.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

HIS OBJECTION TO DEBATE MILITARY AVIATION IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 15.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Mar. 16.

General Lyautey, Minister of War has resigned after a debate on military aviation in the Chamber. General Lyautey, who objected to the debate, refused to discuss the matters raised as prejudicial to national defence.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CHAMBER.

GENERAL LYAUTEY'S REFUSAL TO PURSUE THE SUBJECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Mar. 16.

Prior to General Lyoutey's resignation the Chamber first of all discussed aviation in secret and then publicly considered the various resolutions including one expressing confidence that the Government would secure the closest co-ordination between the various air services, and intensify all forms of aerial warfare.

General Lyautey said that it would be preferable to await the result of the measures taken before debating them and refused to pursue the subject. This remark occasioned loud protests that General Lyautey had insulted the Parliament and the tumult only ceased when a secret session was resumed. General Lyautey was absent from a subsequent public sitting when M. Briand accepted and the Chamber unanimously voted the aforesaid resolution.

Subsequently it was announced that General Lyautey had resigned.

ITALIAN ADVANCE NEAR HILL 1050.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MONASTIR FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 16.

A French Macedonian communiqué reports great patrol and artillery activity on the Monastir front. The Italians advanced near Hill 1,050.

An Austrian attack between Lakes Prespa and Malex was repulsed with loss, prisoners being left in our hands.

ITALIANS RE-OCCUPY BUCAMEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

It is semi-officially stated that the Italians have reoccupied Bucamez on the west coast of Tripoli.

ARMY AND POPULACE JOIN HANDS.

REVOLUTION PROVOKED BY PRO-GERMANISM OF BUREAUCRACY.

PATRIOTIC DETERMINATION OF PEOPLE.

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL APPOINTED REGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Tsar had abdicated and that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed Regent.

The Grand Duke Michael-Alexandrovitch is the Tsar's only brother. He was born in 1878.

PRESIDENT OF DUMA IN CONTROL.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law in the Commons added that the telegrams showed that Petrograd was becoming more or less under ordered rule. That rule was a rule over which the President of the Duma was exercising control. (Loud cheers.) "We have every reason to believe that the movement is in no way devoted towards an effort to secure peace, but that it is against the Government for not carrying on the war with the expected efficiency and energy."

EVENTS IN THE CAPITAL.

25,000 TROOPS JOIN THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

After an ominous silence news has at last arrived from Russia describing stirring events in the Capital.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated 13th instant says day and night during the last three days have seen long queues of hungry men, women and children outside the bakers. They have seen the wanton firing of rifles and machine guns and they have seen civil war in the main throughfares, but no single word has yet been heard against the war.

Shortage of food, lack of organisation and neglect of the most elementary precautions are popularly ascribed to German influences. Patriotic determination to exterminate these influences has been bred by the recent killing of the Court monk, Rasputin.

The conflagration burst on the 12th instant Reuter hears that its purpose was achieved.

REGIMENTS DECLARE FOR DUMA.

The regiments declared for the Duma and the people, and the naval barracks were opened to enable the sailors to take part.

Describing the scenes in the streets a correspondent says:

The troops were ordered to use rifles and machine-guns. There were only a few cartridges in the belts of the machine-guns but the crowds were so dense that many fell. The riflemen either had a large number of blank cartridges or the shooting was intentionally bad.

The garden fronting on the Cathedral was packed with the populace when a large force of cossacks came up. All kneeled and the cossacks did not fire.

The people were particularly resentful against the police, because several were employed on the 11th to fire on the crowd in consequence of the refusal of many military to do so. Several police, including a high official, were shot later.

DUMA'S HISTORIC SITTING.

Several guards regiments, numbering twenty-five thousand, joined the people with arms and some of their officers were shot. Another Guards regiment refused to fire. The Arsenal and artillery headquarters were taken and the commander was killed. The British military attache was there at the time and was escorted to the Embassy by a guard.

The Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul was also entered and this is now the headquarters of the revolutionary forces.

The Members of the Duma, assembling on the 12th found an Imperial Rescript suspending the sessions until April. Thereupon the party leaders decided not to disperse and a historic sitting was held, at the conclusion of which the President telegraphed to the Tsar describing the prevailing conditions. He mentioned that the troops were firing against each other and requested that a person enjoying the confidence of the country should be charged with the formation of a new government. He went on to say "Delay is impossible. Any delay means death. We pray to God that this, which is our responsibility, shall not fall on the Crowned Head."

APPEAL TO THE GENERALS.

The President of the Duma wired in similar terms to the Chief of Staff, General Alexieff, and commanding generals asking them to use their influence with the Emperor.

General Brussiloff replied "I have fulfilled my duty to the Tsar and my country."

General Russky replied that he had carried out the President's request.

The President telegraphed to the Tsar that the situation was becoming worse and urging immediate measures "for to-morrow may be too late. The last hour has arrived when the fate of the country and the dynasty is being decided."

Replying to a deputation of troops who had revolted and who enquired as to the attitude of the Duma, the President communicated the resolution that the hour had struck for a change of authority in which the Duma would take the most active part. The President dwelt on the urgency of preserving order and the Duma appointed a non-party committee with that object.

GERMAN GANG REMOVED.

Later on, more troops and armed citizens arrived at the Duma where the Guard was replaced by troops in revolt who took over charge of the building.

At 5-30 a revolutionary escort brought in the President of the Council of Empire under arrest. He was the former Minister of Justice and one of the most prominent reactionaries. He was lodged in a ministerial room in the Duma and it was intimated that steps were a being taken to remove the so-called "German gang" once and for all.

The news spread that the revolutionaries had seized the hated Kresty prison after a short resistance and all political prisoners had been liberated. The same followed with other prisoners. Detective headquarters were demolished and the archives relating to political personages and organisations were burned.

A PATRIOTIC REVOLUTION.

Early in the afternoon Premier Golitzin telephoned to the President of Duma that he had resigned. The revolutionaries searched the houses of several ministers of Council. Workmen's delegates issued a manifesto to the revolting troops and to the factories inviting the men to attend the meeting at the Duma on the basis of one representative per battalion and per thousand or less workmen respectively. They also appealed to the people to assist in provisioning the troops pending the organisation of supplies. Civilian continued to arrive at the Duma, some in motor cars and lorries, bringing large reserves of cartridges which were promptly distributed.

Crators from the Duma steps dwelt on the necessity of the preservation of order and the need for the immediate resumption of work in all factories lest the armies at the front should be handicapped when on the verge of victory.

Reuter's correspondent, after listening to the speeches, returned to Centre number two, where he found the district Law Courts aflame, and a little distance off he saw signs of a recent fight between factions of the guard who used machine-guns and rifles, but there were few casualties although generally troops showed little reluctance in accepting the inevitable.

PRINCE LYOFF AS PREMIER.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Mar. 17.

The three days' silence from Russia has been broken by telegrams from Reuter's

(Continued on Page 10.)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF CREDIT.

PROVISION FOR £6,400,000.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12 noon., Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law introducing the supplementary vote of credit for £64,000,000 in respect of the financial year ending on March 31st said that the credit included the payment of £18,000,000 to the Australian Government for wheat which the Treasury had expected to make next financial year; also £23,000,000 advances to the Allies and the Dominions. This did not mean that such advances were going to be bigger than anticipated; they were simply paying money now instead of in the next financial year. Munitions and acquisition by the Shipping Controller of additional ships accounted for the balance of £23,000,000.

With regard to munitions he pointed out that the necessity for payment now was satisfactory, indicating that deliveries were being made more rapidly than those in the past on which the Treasury had based its estimates as to the time of payment. It was not desirable to indicate the respective amounts allotted to munitions and shipping but arrangements regarding ships had also been concluded earlier than anticipated.

The total votes of credit for the financial year were thus £2,010 millions and the total since the war not of the next year, £3,792 millions.

MUNITION WORK EXEMPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 16.

The Press Bureau states that the Government has agreed to spare for a few weeks ploughment engaged on munition work.

REDUCTION IN HOP-GROWING.

SUBSTITUTION OF POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. R. E. Prothero has circularised the hop-growers recommending reduction by half of the acreage under hops, which will be sufficient for the year's brewing and substitution of potatoes and vegetables.

COTTON EXPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 16.

The Foreign Office has informed the Liverpool Cotton Association that the Government has decided to prohibit the export of cotton from the United Kingdom except under licence.

INCREASED BRITISH TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

Exports increased by £951,704 sterling in value in February as compared with the figures for February, 1916, and imports by £3,612,332.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA AT FAIR PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

Captain C. Bathurst stated that Lord Devonport was consulting leading representatives of the tea, coffee and cocoa trades with a view to securing distribution at fair prices.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICERS' CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster stated that arrangements had been made enabling officers below the rank of Major and of equivalent ranks in the Navy to obtain maintenance allowance for children.

THE RUSH TO BAGDAD.

GRAPHIC STORY BY "EYEWITNESS".

BRILLIANT ADVANCE OF TIGRIS FLEET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

The following telegram, dated the 14th March, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Azizieh, March 3rd.—Our gunboats and cavalry have turned the Turkish retreat into a rout. The Tigris fleet have been waiting fifteen months for this chance. It has been a tedious period for them, broken only by occasional long range firing, but the last few days have made good. The day after the crossing, the navy landed and hoisted Union Jack at Kut. Next morning they were co-operating with our infantry in their attack on the main Turkish rearguard. Then they received welcome orders to pursue. After playing the role of heavy garrison artillery, they had become cavalry and their immediate work was to round up and capture an enemy ship. Soon after passing Baghailah, forty-six miles upstream of Kut by the river, they came in contact with the Turkish infantry, who lined the river bund and poured in heavy fire, but it was at the Nahr Kellak bend that the Turks made the most desperate effort to hold up our fleet. The river here turns back on itself in a complete hair-pin bend so that the passing vessels are under fire from three sides.

A HOT CORNER.

The Turkish artillery and machine-gun teams dug themselves in at the apex of the bend, raked the gunboats as they were coming and going and fired point blank at them as they passed. Our twelve-pounder pompoms and machine-guns enfiladed the position as they went by, pounding the Turkish trenches at three hundred yards. It was a hot corner for us. Both the quartermaster and the pilot in the conning tower of one of the monitors were shot dead and the captain entered just in time to save the vessel running full steam ashore. All plating was pitted with bullet. Shell's struck the masts, ladders and rigging, but not a gunboat was sunk. Swinging round the bend sixteen knots an hour, the fleet reached a point where a road comes in towards the river. Their machine-guns played havoc with the Turkish transport and gun teams. More enemy guns were abandoned.

TURKS' HASTY FLIGHT.

Our horse artillery got on to them at the same time and afterwards we found the Turkish dead on the road. There was every sign of panic and rout, bullocks still alive and unyoked entangled in the traces of trench-mortar carriage, broken wheels, cast equipment, overturned limbers scattered over the country for miles. Either the gunners had cast off the freight to lighten the limbers or they had been too rushed to close up the limber boxes. Every bend of the road told its tale of confusion and flight, here an erected field post office with Turkish money orders circling round in the wind, there a brand new Mercedes motor car held up for want of petrol, cart loads of small arms, ammunition, grenades, a pump well drilling apparatus, hats, boots, oil drums, things destroyed or half destroyed, decapitated carcases of stock which could not keep up with the rout, white columns of smoke ahead telling of further destruction, enough litter by road to keep an army in fuel for weeks, there a whole battery of twelve centimetre field guns their breech-blocks removed, but buried too hastily near by and betrayed by an entrenching tool.

BOATS CAPTURED.

while keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, were also engaging enemy shipping at extreme range. The last of the enemy's line of ships was the first to sink, a ship with a four point seven gun on her captured from our horse boat at Kut. The Basrah a Lynch Company's steamer was next taken. She was passed by our fleet and ordered to stand by. Later she was escorted down the stream under her own steam. She had about one thousand Turkish wounded and sick on board, including sixty officers, also one hundred and fifty dead, eighteen wounded Indians, eight wounded British, including an Officer, these prisoners having been taken at Sanniyat. She had two barges in tow, one with the cargo of an aeroplane plant, engines and bombs. The Firefly, a gunboat lost by us at Ctesiphon, was next captured. She had been keeping up a running fire as we pursued, but the crew to avoid being taken ran her nose ashore, landed and escaped, leaving her with full steam up intact, save for strained boilers. The third ship Pioneer which the enemy set on fire was saved. The loss of the Firefly reduces the enemy's Tigris fighting fleet to two Thorneycroft patrol boats carrying pompoms with a three pounder forward.

When passing Baghailah our fleet had not been fired at from the town, but the returning gunboat with a crew of fifteen all told captured 150 prisoners. The place yielded a great quantity of bridging material, ordnance stores, ammunition carts, tents, telephone wire, trench mortars and a number of abandoned guns lying half in the water on the left bank. Other prisoners came in here at different points, many of them naked, stripped by marauding inhabitants who looted or killed the retreating army. The Turks were afraid to

(Continued on Page 10.)

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE
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BOMBAY LEGISLAVIE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

members of the Board selected the officials because they were accustomed to them and perhaps because they thought them to be the fittest.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said if there was a period of time given in the recommendation of Mr. Sathe he would have accepted it. For the last six years he had been under the impression that this local boards bill would soon come for consideration, but nothing had happened. Unless they had an assurance that the Bill would be coming in the next six months they should not postpone consideration of the matter. Regarding officials, he asked whether when a Mamlatdar wanted to stand as a Candidate there was any chance for a non-official to be selected to the post of vice-president? At present a taluka local board meant the mamlatdar and the district local board meant the Collector. The members were there to please the officials, as they did not dare to displease them. There was no legal bar now for the Government to prohibit the officers from standing for election, and he feared only the will was wanting. Unless the people had more powers they would never take any real interest in these matters. The fact of the matter was that the officials were afraid, were unwilling to give up the privileges which they had enjoyed.

Mr. V. S. Naik aid the Mamlatdars were prone to conduct the business of the local board in a very arbitrary manner.

Mr. S. K. Parakh said if an official stood for election that meant that he should be voted for. He thought Government should ask their officers not to stand for election.

RESOLUTION NOT ACCEPTABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Curtis said the views of the Government were those as expressed by Mr. Sathe. But there were more non-official vice-presidents than was imagined by Mr. Patel. It was impossible for the Government to accept the resolution because they could not consider the post of vice-president as apart from that of the president. In any case the whole question would come under consideration and it was no use going into it now.

Mr. Patel in replying said Mr. Sathe's proposal had confused the matter.

PLEA FOR FULL LATITUDE TO GOVERNMENT.

H. E. the President said that Mr. Sathe's views were most reasonable ones. Government had come to the conclusion that the whole question of local self-government was being thoroughly considered by Government and they expected to bring a comprehensive Bill, which he hoped would be done before his term of office expired in December next, expressing the Government's views. In the meantime the Government did not want to express their views on this particular subject and they wanted full latitude. His Excellency hoped that this assurance would induce Mr. Patel to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Patel then withdrew this and the next resolution.

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved that:

"This Council recommends that in connection with the proposed arrangements for the establishment of an Arts College at Dharwar Government be pleased to remove the condition that the principal of that College is to be a European member of the Educational Service.

Mr. Paranjpye said they were all glad to have the half-loaf and wait for the whole loaf until a future time. But that gratification was seriously lessened by the bringing forward of a racial consideration. Assurance had been given in the Parliament that racial distinction should not come in the way of the advancement of Indians, but the Government of Bombay had not learnt that lesson well. Last year in the case of Mr. Mazumdar's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Burnett-Hurst Government had given an assurance that such things would not recur, but Government had in their resolution stated that the Principal of the new college was to be a European. The Provincial service had drifted into a lower position as compared with the Imperial Educational service. The Provincial service contained men of outstanding abilities, but they had not been given any chance. He had no objection to Prof. Rawlinson, but he asked why they should prefer a member of the I.C.S.. Were they not right in regarding it as an insult to Indians that they should specially mention that a European member should be appointed.

A HURRIED PRESS NOTE.

Mr. Chaubal said they could not say of him that the mover had no access to him to consult about the matter. The Press note was not a thing by which Government formulated its educational policy. The Press note was issued in a hurry, because the College was started on the understanding that two lakhs of rupees should be subscribed for by the people of Karnatik. In the meantime false rumours had got abroad and to counteract those rumours the note was issued. They had to consider the wishes and the desires of the people of Karnatik and he had the solemn representations from the two communities opposing the present resolution. The Press note was issued to tell the whole that the Government was not going back on its promise, and as they could not get efficient men from Home at the present time Prof. Rawlinson was appointed. Mr. Paranjpye ought to have been aware of the difference of opinion which existed in the two communities in Karnatik. He assured the Council that no racial intention was intended and the word European was used because Mr. Rawlinson had been appointed for the place, and nothing more was meant than that. Mr. Rawlinson was the best appointment they could make and they never intended to lay down the principle that only a European should be appointed as principal.

Mr. Barodawalla said he had to learn much from the Englishmen in India.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Paranjpye said he withdrew the resolution after Mr. Chaubal's assurance. If Mr. Rawlinson had been appointed nothing would have been easier for the Government than to mention his name. Regarding the solemn assurances of the people of Dharwar that a European should be appointed, he did not know what weight to attach to these assurances. He withdrew the resolution, but he thought Mr. Chaubal might have mentioned the matter to him when he had occasion to see him. It seemed to him that Mr. Chaubal wanted to avoid the question and he personally also made no mention of it. He withdrew the resolution.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES AT BARSI.

Sardar Shriniwas Coopooswami Mudliar moved that this Council recommends that Government be pleased to move the Railway Board to provide railway-platforms and waiting rooms for passengers at Barsi Road Junction. After some discussion the resolution was accepted by the Government.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN SIND.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri had given notice to move that this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to consider the advisability of appointing, if or as soon as financial conditions permit, a separate officer to push forward and popularize co-operative credit in Sind.

Mr. Carmichael said to shorten discussion he would like to say the Government had been considering the recommendations of the Co-operative Committee and they had come to the conclusion that a separate officer should be appointed. And that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have two officers one for Sind specially.

The resolution was passed.

SUBASSISTANT SURGEONS IN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh moved that:

"This Council resolves that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be requested to take early steps so to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, as to render persons who have passed the Subassistant Surgeons' examination, according to the rules prescribed by Government, eligible to be members of the Medical Council, and to bring the Bombay enactment in this behalf into line with the corresponding Acts of other Provincial Governments under the Government of India."

Mr. Parekh said these people had the privilege, he had embodied in the resolution, in all other Provinces and he did not see why there should be an exception in this Province.

Mr. Patel said there were sub-assistant surgeons as able as the civil surgeons themselves. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Curtis said the Government accepted the principle of allowing the subassistant surgeons, but they could not bind themselves to any number.

The resolution was then passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER-POWER.

The following resolution was postponed by Mr. Godbole to July agenda:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to place on special duty at the earliest convenient date a capable officer of the Public Works Department to report upon the development of water-power in this Presidency, both for direct use and for the establishment of hydro-electric plants, the special duty officer being instructed to give approximate costs of the proposed water-power schemes, the details being left to be worked out by promoters proposing to utilize the power for industrial purposes."

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

Mr. Pathan moved that this Council recommends that the Government be pleased to issue a Press Note on the subject of the Karnatak College, giving the public a clear assurance that the Government will as soon as the financial conditions permit, raise the second grade arts college to be established at Dharwar by the beginning of June next to the status of a first grade college.

He said he need not say much about the resolution. But they should have an assurance that as soon as the financial conditions improved to make it into a first grade college.

Mr. Chaubal said they had instructed the Director of Public Instruction to assure the University that Government were willing to raise the College into a first grade college as soon as the financial conditions improved to enable them to equip it as necessary.

He recommended that the resolution should be altered in the following manner—that the Government would as soon as convenient affiliate further courses to the College to raise it into a first grade College.

On the resolution being altered it was passed by the Council.

ENQUIRY INTO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The discussion was then resumed on the following resolution of Mr. V. J. Patel which was moved at the last meeting of the Council but was postponed:

"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to direct an enquiry by a Committee or otherwise on the question of the public expenditure of this Presidency with a view to secure economy whenever possible."

Mr. Patel said the expenditure as a whole had risen under every head and it was not for him to say which if the items should be cut down. Mr. Parakh then went into the details item by item.

At 5-30 Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved that the discussion of the question be adjourned till the next July session and the motion was accepted.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

WOMEN AND THE WAR LOAN.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME.

We understand that her Excellency Lady Willingdon is very anxious that the Women of Bombay should help in making the War Loan a success and that arrangements are being made to open a Women's War Loan with an office at the Women's Branch, Mayo Road, where advice and every facility will be given to enable them to invest their money to the best advantage.

We are sure that all Women will come forward to make the scheme the great success it deserves and that the War Loan will substantially benefit by this very excellent idea.

MEETING OF THANA CITIZENS.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA IN THE DISTRICT

A meeting of the citizens of Thana was held in the European Gymkhana pavilion on Thursday in connection with the War Loan, Mr. S. M. Bharucha, the Collector of the District, presiding.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Bharucha said he had invited them there that day to consider how very necessary it was for them all to do their duty and to put forth their best exertions at this the last stage of the War. During the last 2½ years Thana had done a good deal in subscribing to the War Relief Fund, having contributed Rs. 76,409 in cash to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon's Funds, presented an Aeroplane to the War Office and provided thousands of garments and comforts for the sick and the wounded. But when they took the population of the district, nearly a million, into consideration they must confess that they had not done enough and that they could easily do much more.

As Indian first and Collector of the District afterwards, he appealed to them and through them to ten lakhs of loyal and law abiding citizens of Thana District to be up and doing, and to have a greater sense of responsibility and duty at this the last and third stage of the War, which was going to be most terrible. It was true they were not all wealthy. But they could all give lakhs or thousands. They could give hundreds and if not hundreds surely they all could give tens. The vast mass of their population was uneducated. The ryots did not realise the issues involved in this stupendous struggle—many of them did not even understand what they were fighting for. He appealed to those present there, the educated and intelligent leaders of the community, to form committees for preaching to the people, opening their eyes to what this War meant for them and their country and persuading them to put even a few rupees in the War Loan. Many a little made a muckle and he was sure that if they all put their shoulders to the wheel, the cart of victory must run forward over German trenches and bring peace to the world, so that each country including India may work out its evolution and salvation in its own time in peace, law, and order.

The following resolutions were then passed at the meeting:—

That the citizens of Thana District welcome the issue of the Indian War Loan as affording a fresh opportunity of demonstrating India's desire to take her proper share in the Imperial burden arising out of this gigantic War.

That a district Committee of gentlemen (named) with power to add further names be appointed to organise and direct work in the district.

Taluka Local Boards to be requested to form Taluka Committees for War Loan with power to add to their number and to appoint smaller committees for groups of villages. They may be requested to exclude from their field of operation Municipal areas in the district.

The Municipalities may be requested to work up the scheme for encouraging subscriptions in the respective Municipal areas.

The District Committee may be requested to ask the Sub Committees to send monthly progress reports in a form to be prescribed.

Rs. 51,000 were subscribed on the spot at the meeting, which came to a close with a vote of thanks to the president.

MEETING AT JAMBUSAR.

VILLAGERS' ENTHUSIASM.

A large meeting was held on the 14th March under the presidentship of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani I.C.S., Assistant Collector of this District, for the purpose of popularising the New Indian War Loan. The call was heartily responded to by almost the whole of the Taluka. The leading gentlemen of the town, members of the bar, the municipal board and the local Board as the local Government officers of all departments were present. Big and small agriculturists from all the villages of the taluka were also present and took a prominent part in the meeting. In the beginning the president explained the Circumstances that have led Government to issue such a loan. He emphasised the point that a contribution to the loan, in addition to being an act of loyal assistance to Government, was a very profitable and safe investment. He exhorted the people to make the most of this opportunity. He was followed by some half-a-dozen speakers all of whom made stirring appeals to the same effect.

A resolution was passed pledging all the inhabitants of the Taluka to contribute to the loan to the best of their ability. An influential committee with Messrs. Jagmohandas Premananddas and Pranjivandas Narotamdas as Secretaries was appointed to populatrize the loan. Contributions of over Rs. 16,000 were announced on the spot. The appeal had a very great effect on the minds of the villagers large numbers of whom came forward to purchase loan certificates of various amounts. The whole business was completely successful. Much credit is due to the efforts of the Assistant Collector Mr. Kirpalani, and the Mamlatdar, Mr. Durlabhaji, who took great pains to impress upon the people the desirability of purchasing the loan. The proceedings terminated at about 8-15 p.m. when all dispersed after distribution of "Pan Supari."

Applications for the war loan received in Calcutta yesterday totalled Rs. 63,51,500.

CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

(Continued from Page 9.)

be left without guards. One column of cavalry was occupied rounding up prisoners marking down guns finding and collecting the enemy wounded. Several wounded British and Indian prisoners, who had been abandoned on the way were also brought in. By this time the enemy were moving on the road front, a disorganised rabble no longer in organised columns of fours. At night the last remnants of the organised rearguard made one more stand at Aziziyah. Our cavalry dismounted and attacked them after dark. Our armoured motor car patrols advanced twenty miles beyond the camp surprising the enemy. Irregular horse, who mistaking them for unprotected convoys, rode up with the intent to loot and was scattered with heavy loss.

THE CAPTURES.

The complete list of captures is not yet available. According to the last official estimate our prisoners number some 4,000 taken since the crossing of the river on February 23rd, 6,500 since the commencement of operations on December 13th. Thirty-eight guns, twenty-two trench mortars, nine machine guns have been taken. H. M. S. Firefly was recaptured and the Turkish armed vessel Pioneer, two river steamers, two barges, four launches and an immense quantity of munitions and plant were also taken. The force is now at Aziziyah, 55 miles by direct road from Kut, and 51 from Baghdad. The river journey owing to the bends and loops of the Tigris is more than double the latter distance.

ADVANCED DETACHMENT FROM BAGDAD.

WHAT THE VICTORS FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 15.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says our advanced detachments are thirty miles upstream from Bagdad. Steps have been taken to prevent the flooding of the city during the coming rise of the river. The small arms factory in Bagdad is in good repair and the railway workshops contain uninjured good serviceable machinery, five locomotives and rolling stock.

Our guns lost at Kut in 1916 were recovered at Bagdad.

LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

NO HOPE HELD OUT TO ALTER DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Mar. 16.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Lancashire members of the House of Commons appointed a deputation to see Mr. Lloyd George to-day and explain the cotton position to him personally before the occasion arises to vote against the Government.

The proceedings of this deputation, when it met Mr. Lloyd George were private but a member of the deputation subsequently stated that the Premier held out no hope whatever that the Government would alter its decision. It was a considered policy of the Government and he appealed to Lancashire to bear the burden which was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. Lloyd George further held out no hope of a compromise and could not accede to the request of the deputation to postpone the matter until after the war. The position remained the same as yesterday and if the Government's decision was altered it would cause intense feeling in India.

A member of the deputation stated that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was most impressive and he was of the opinion that it would greatly affect their future actions. The Premier stated that he had been consulted regarding the imposition of duties.

INDIA'S WAR GIFT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Mar. 16.

Mr. Chamberlain's motion authorising India's gift of £100,000,000 recites the details of the India offer and the Imperial Government's acceptance with the following preamble:—

Whereas the Indian Government deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the war etc., and it concludes:—This House consents that the contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the revenues of India shall be made towards the cost of the war.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT

MR. ASQUITH TO MAKE A STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law announced that Mr. Asquith would make a statement on the Dardanelles report on the 20th instant. A small Government Committee including Mr. Asquith is at present considering the excised portions of the report, with a view to publication.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 9.)

correspondent at Petrograd, dated 13th, March, describing the revolution which is resulting in the Duma, aided by the army, assuming the Government and in the arrest of the reactionary ministers and ex-ministers whom the people have long suspected of pro-German sympathies, which are responsible for the shortage of food and lack of enthusiasm in conducting the war.

The popular discontent, which was smouldering on the tenth, flamed up on the eleventh and became a conflagration on the twelfth when the fighting took place in streets and soldiers fought soldiers and people and which ended in the troops, icluding the Guards and the Navy, joining the revolutionaries.

The action of the police in firing on the crowds, which most of the troops refused to do, was resented by the soldiery. There were fierce battles at various points between the police and the troops and many police stations and detective headquarters were burned with all the archives relating to political personages and organisations.

The Duma met secretly on Sunday and Monday and resolved to continue sitting in defiance of the ukases suspending the Parliament. President Rodzianko telegraphed to the Tsar insisting on a change of Government and also to the commanding generals at the front, soliciting their support in persuading the Tsar. The generals replied in the affirmative.

Deputations of troops, accompanied by armed citizens arrived at the Duma on Monday and the public buildings were taken over, the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and the prisons being seized.

The arrests include ex-ministers Stuermer, Sukhomlinoff and Protopopoff, and the President of the Council of Empire, Stcheglovitoff.

A national cabinet has been formed with Prince Lvoff as premier. A large part of Reuter's despatches have not yet been received.

A NATIONAL CABINET.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Mar. 17.

The following is the list of the new National Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Interior. Prince Lvoff, who is also President of the alliance of Zemstvos.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs: Miliukoff.

Minister of Justice: Kirenski.

Minister of Communications: Nekrashoff.

Minister of Commerce: Konovaloff.

Minister of Education: Manuiloff, who was a Moscow professor.

Minister of War and Marine: Dutchkoff, who was a Member of the Council of Empire.

Minister of Agriculture: Shingareff.

Minister of Finance: Tirestchenko.

Comptroller of State: Godneff.

A feeling of the deepest thanks-giving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed fills all patriotic hearts.

The Revolution symbolises Russia's determination to conquer.

M. Rodzianko, addressing the delegation of troops to the Duma, emphasised the unity of the people and the army by which Russia's might and victory were assured.

ALL ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.

... LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2-45 a.m., Mar. 17.

Telegraphing on the evening of 13th Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says all military and naval forces in Petrograd have now declared themselves on the side of the people. Troops from Kronstadt with a few officers have arrived and joined. The streets are now perfectly safe though there is occasional exuberant firing.

There has been wholesale demolition and burning of police stations in revenge for police in soldiers uniform manning machine guns and dropping grenades from buildings and houses. The Naval Brigade were thus fired on with machine guns and retaliated with a sharp fusilade and broke into a hotel which was used as a hospital and arrested two hundred Russian officers and took them to the Duma. Foreign officers who were wounded, including British officers, were treated with the greatest courtesy and transferred elsewhere.

It is estimated that the civilian casualties were a few hundred of which most were wounded. The streets present a most animated appearance with troops and hospital vans and crowds cheering. There is a feeling of deepest thanksgiving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed.

MOSCOW ADHERES

When the disturbances culminated the Ministers were sitting at the Admiralty which was defended by troops, but the guard finally went over to the revolutionaries. The Minister of Justice took refuge in the Italian Embassy from which he telephoned to Rodzianko, President of the Duma, to send a motorcar to take him to Duma Committee. Dubrovin, the leader of the Black Hundred, was arrested and taken to the Duma late last night. The ex-Minister Protopopoff voluntarily surrendered. The Commissioners of the Executive Committee of the Duma have taken over the Ministers. Other important appointments have been made. There is little doubt that the army is now unanimous including a number of officers of crack regiments. The French and British Ambassadors have entered into business relations with the executive of the Duma.

Grand Duke Cyril has informed the committee that he has placed the marines under his orders at its disposal. The Grand Duke visited the President and also placed himself under its orders. The Revolutionary troops have occupied the Winter Palace. The Duma Committee has arrested Goremykin, the ex-Premier.

Moscow adhered to the movement in an hour and a half without a drop of bloodshed.

Rodzianko has issued a manifesto to the army at the front and to the fleet assuring them that the struggle against the foreign enemy has not been suspended for a moment.

OTHER CITIES ADHERE.

Telegraphing on the 15th Reuter's correspondent says that Kronstadt, Kharkoff and Nijninovgorod have declared for the new government. Political prisoners are everywhere being released. The Duma has arrested Bark, the Finance Minister.

We have received the following from Reuter's agency:—

Telegrams regarding the crisis in Russia are arriving very irregularly and it is almost impossible to preserve any sequence. Those hitherto received appear to be of a supplementary nature to earlier messages which have not yet come to hand. Everything is being issued as received.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE DISMISSED.

DIVERSITY OF JUDICIAL OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Mr. Justice Ayling and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer, delivered separate judgments in the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council made by Mrs. Besant in the Security Case, against "New India."

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer held that the order of the High Court refusing to set aside the forfeiture was not a judgment decree or an order within the meaning of clauses 39 and 40 of Letters Patent, nor did it come within section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so as to empower them to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council against their judgment.

Mr. Justice Ayling, on the other hand, held that the order of the High Court was more in the nature of an order in Civil Proceeding and came within the very wide language of clause 39 of Letters Patent, and having regard to the importance of the questions involved in the case and to diversity of judicial opinion on points, it was a fit case for leave being granted to appeal to the Privy Council.

In accordance with the opinion of the majority, the application for leave to appeal was dismissed. There was no order as to costs.

GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY DARBAR.

AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, March 15.

To-day being the fifty-fifth birthday of his Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, a durbar was held in the morning at the Laxmi Vilas Palace, at which Colonel MacDonald, the Resident attended. After the usual ceremonials, the Maharaja invested Mr. Manubhai, the Dewan, with the "poshak" (insignia of office). Thereafter, his Highness awarded Medals of the First Order to Mr. Ganpatrao Gaekwar, the Naib Dewan, and Mr. Bhandarkar, Chief Justice, for meritorious services, and to Sheth Kilachand Devchand of Patan for charity. Medals of the Second Order were awarded to three police officers, one librarian of the Central Library, and one inspector of the depressed class schools.

At the desire of the representatives of the private institutions, and of all the communities in the City, their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani went in the afternoon to the Nyaymandir Hall, where they were given an ovation by the representatives. The representatives congratulated the Maharaja and Maharani most cordially and wished them long life. His Highness in thanking the representatives on behalf of the Maharani and himself said that the welfare of his subjects was nearest his heart and that what little he had been able to do for them was rendered possible by their co-operation. He assured his subjects that as in the past so in the future his chief aim in life would be the good of his people and he appealed to them for their continued co-operation.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting yesterday morning. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon entertained some of the Council Members to lunch at the Secretariat.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., I.C.S., has left Government House, as also has the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas to join his Regiment the 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Their Excellencies gave a farewell dinner to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and Mrs. Mackichan, yesterday evening. The following were also present:—The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Monie, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. H. Pilkington, Lt.-Colonel A. E. Dallas, Captain L. Oliphant, Major V. E. Gwyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir. The House Party consisted of Miss Phyllis Egerton, their Excellencies and Staff.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew has left Madras for Delhi to attend an investiture ceremony there. He will be away for a week or ten days.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will preside at a meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary states that owing to the delay in the arrival of the steamer Lord Ronaldshay will not arrive in Calcutta till the 26th instant. The gazetted holiday on the 21st will accordingly be cancelled and the 26th be declared a holiday.

Swami Ram Tirtha.

His Life and Teachings.

(5TH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

Volume I Re. 1. Volume II Re. 1.

The writings of Swami Ram Tirtha breathe the true spirit of Vedanta and are marked by an originality, freedom from conventionality and individuality of presentation that give them a force all their own. When the present publishers issued a few years ago a volume of his lectures, they had no idea of the kind of welcome which it was destined to receive at the hands of the public. Encouraged by the popularity the book has achieved which is evident from the fact that it has already run five editions, and actuated by the desire to spread the teachings of Swami Ram Tirtha, the publishers issued a Companion Volume to that already before the public, and this also has run several editions.

OPINIONS.

The "Advocate of India" writes:—All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.

The "Hindustan Review" writes:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras.

The "Hindu" writes:—The Life and Teachings of the well-known Swami has become too popular to need any comment.

Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

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The speeches which are embodied in this volume are not mere speeches, but they are the fruit and flower of a soul deeply rooted in a sense of the eternal verities of life, of a character distinguished by simplicity and self-control, of an intellect given to an honest study of facts and an impartial and fair-minded presentation of them. The publishers are convinced that they are supplying the Indian reading public with a record of activity exercised on behalf of the country, which will serve to infuse moral seriousness, honest study, and strenuous endeavour into the life, both private and public, of all who seek to take part in India's public life.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

His Life, Personality and Genius, by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., Mr. Ramaswami Sastri does for Tagore what Stopford Brooks has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive, of the Poet's work which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius.

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Sketches of Indian Economics

BY

R. PALIT (336 pages Rs. (I-8-0)

CONTENTS.

Commercial Education., Foreign Competition. The Younger Generation. Advantages of Trade on the Joint Stock Principle. America as a place of study. How industries are developed. The Organisation of Credit. Some Reminiscences of India's Commercial Days. Our Tobacco Trade. The Industrial View of India. Revival of Indian Industries. The Creation of National Wealth. Protection in Trade. Why Free Trade is not good for India? Our Women and their place in Domestic Industry. How to improve the Condition of Indian Peasants. Our Mineral Resources. How to educate our children. Nitrate of Lime and its value as a Fertilizer. Some Industrial Aspects of Ivory Carving. The necessity of Technical Training in Modern Education. A plea for Agricultural Education and Art Education applied to Industry.

OPINIONS.

The "Punjab Education Journal."—The book contains much food for reflection and stimulus to action.

GANESH Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

CONSTRUCTION OF A HINDUS WILL.

TWO DIFFERING JUDGMENTS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

BHAIDAS SHIVDAS, Appellant and Plaintiff v. BAI GULAB AND ANOTHER, Respondents and Defendants.

In this appeal there is a contest as to the construction of the will of Nathu Mulji. The plaintiff claimed as the heir of Diwali, a deceased daughter of Nathu Mulji, her half share in the estate. Mr. Justice Macleod held that the plaintiff was not so entitled and the heirs of Bai Jamna took the whole estate. From this decree an appeal was preferred; but their Lordships did not agree in their opinions and the matter was referred to a Division Bench consisting of Justices Batchelor and Shah. Their Lordships delivered their judgments on Tuesday at 3-30 p.m. and the full text (in which facts also appear) of the Chief Justice's judgment and a portion of Mr. Justice Heaton's judgment are given below.

A full report stating all the facts and the Lower Court's judgment appeared in our legal columns in February.

The contest in this appeal is between the representatives of two daughters of Nathu Mulji, who died leaving a widow Laxmi, two daughters Jamna and Diwali, two granddaughters, the children of his widowed daughter Diwali and the widow of his predeceased son Mani.

THE CONTESTED CLAUSE.

By his will (clause 2) Nathu Mulji appointed his widow, his executrix giving her full authority to act and carry on the administration of his property agreeably to what was written in the will. Clause 3 upon which the contest arises, is as follows:—

Clause 3:—At present I have not a single son. Therefore I appoint my said wife Laxmibai whom I have appointed the vakilatan and executrix of this my will to be my heir. And I constitute her the owner. And as to whatever property there may remain after her death my wife shall leave the said property to my two daughters in such manner as she may like (either) by making a will or by making (some) other instrument. Of my two daughters one named Bai Jamnabai was married to Shah Haridas Hemchand but as he subsequently died, she has now become a widow. To her and to (my) other daughter Bai Diwali who has been married to Shah Bhaidas Shivdas (i.e.) to both of them my wife shall give (my) property in such manner as (she) may like."

Clause 4 states that the testator has made provision for the maintenance of his daughter-in-law Mani by clause 8.

Clauses 5, 6 and 7 are concerned with a description of the testator's assests of various kinds.

Clause 8 directs the executrix to set apart and invest Rs. 4,000 for the maintenance of Mani and provides that Mani shall, if she is willing, live with Luxmi and receive from her board and clothing, the interest on the Rs. 4,000 being meanwhile added to the principal.

By clause 9 a sum of Rs. 5 per month was to be paid to Mani for house rent if she lived apart from Luxmi owing to disagreement.

By clause 10 Mani's right to dispose of her ornaments is recognised.

By clause 15 the testator makes provision for his daughters' food and clothing when they may be living with Luxmi and recognises their right over their ornaments.

Clause 18 empowers the executrix to deal with the moveable and immoveable property in case the net income should be insufficient for the maintenance of Luxmi, Mani and the testator's daughters when living with Luxmi.

Clause 19 authorises Luxmi to live in such of the immoveable properties as she may like and let the remainder on rent.

Clause 20 gives his wife and executrix full power to mortgage lease sell and make use of his said properties.

Clause 21 provides that his widow shall be "Malik" of any properties not specifically mentioned and any lapsed legacies.

Clause 22 directs the wife to act agreeably to the directions given in the will for the payment of sums of money to different persons and for investing and expending money and to carry on the administration accordingly.

In clause 23 the testator provides that after her death the person whom his wife may, before dying, have appointed executor or executrix of his will, shall administer the property under the testator's will, but if wife should die without having made her will, or without appointing any person as executor of the testator's will, then the testator appointed both his daughters Jamna and Diwali as his executrices and gave them authority to deal with or manage the whole of his property and effects.

Upon this will the learned Judge in the Court below has held that Luxmi took under the will a widow's estate and that subject to such estate the testator died intestate and the inheritance to the testator opened on her death to the testator's heirs.

The result was that as Jamna survived her mother whereas Diwali did not, Diwali's representative (the plaintiff), took nothing.

I am unable to agree in this conclusion.

I agree that the widow did not take an absolute estate. The words used by him "waras" (heir) and "malik" (owner) are not words necessarily importing an absolute estate. Reading the will as a whole I infer that the testator only intended his widow to deal with his estate as executrix. Her beneficial interest was for life only. The testator made special provision for his daughter-in-law. He expected his daughters to survive his widow and provided that they should administer and dispose of his estate as executrices in a certain event on the death of the widow. The permanent provision which he made for their benefit is that contained in the 3rd clause. The effect of that clause is in my opinion to impose a trust upon his residue in favour of his two daughters giving his widow no discretion in selection, but only in apportionment between them. Her discretion might be exercised by will or any other instrument in writing.

IMPERATIVE DIRECTIONS TO EXECUTRIS.

It has, I think, been clearly established that the directions to the widow in the third clause, are imperative as they appear to be in the official translation. The words translated "shall leave" are "appi jay," "she is to give" literally, "having given let her depart" (probably "jay" is used as an auxiliary to "appi") and the latter expression "appe" translated "shall give," is literally "let her give," the third person imperative, according to "Forbes' Grammar."

The law in such cases is thus stated by Lindley, L. J., in re: Williams, 1897, 2. ch. 18. "There can be no doubt that equitable obligations, whether trusts or conditions, can be imposed by any language which is clear enough to show an intention to impose an obligation and is definite enough to enable the Court to ascertain what the precise obligation is and in whose favour it is to be performed. There is also abundant authority for saying that if property is left to a person in confidence that he will dispose of it in a particular way as to which there is no ambiguity such words are amply sufficient to impose an obligation. Nothing can be plainer than Lord Eldon's statement to this effect in Wright v. Atkyns. The books are full of cases decided in accordance with this doctrine, see Shovelton v. Shovelton, Curnick v. Tucker, Le Merchant v. Le Merchant, in all of which the devise or bequest was to the devisee absolutely, see also other cases cited in Lewis on Trust, 9th ed., p. 137; but still in each case the whole will must be looked at and unless it appears from the whole will that an obligation was intended to be imposed, no obligation will be held to exist; yet moreover in some of the older cases obligations were inferred from language which in modern times would be thought insufficient to justify such an inference. It would however be an entire mistake to suppose that the old doctrine of precatory trusts is abolished. Trusts i.e., equitable obligations to deal with property in a particular way can be imposed by any language which is clear enough to show an intention to impose them. The term precatory only has reference to forms of expression. Not only in wills but in daily life an expression may be imperative in its real meaning although couched in language which is not imperative in form. A request is often a polite form of command. A trust is really nothing more except a confidence reposed by one person in another and enforceable in a court of equity.

In Clause 3 of the will under consideration, the imperative directions to give to the daughters is twice repeated. Let us then suppose that the present question had arisen in the life-time of Luxmi and her two daughters as in Curnick v. Tucker or Le Merchant v. Le Merchant, two of the cases referred to by Lindley L. J. It seems to me that not only would the Court have held that Luxmi only took a life estate but also that a trust was imposed in favour of both the daughters. There is no power of selection by the widow because the individual beneficiaries are indicated and the widow is to give to both "(Banene)." The widow had a discretion to settle the proportion in which the daughters should take and she might do that either by will or other instrument. Therefore she could by an appropriately framed deed of settlement and appointment, have reserved her life interest and provided for a remainder in specified shares to her daughters. The shares would then have been settled as from the date of the deed. No inference therefore can be drawn from the terms of Clause 3 that the power could only be exercised by will and that the daughter predeceasing the widow was impliedly excluded. There is no reason for supposing that the testator intended his daughters to take jointly with benefit of survivorship so that Diwali if she survived Jumna would take to the prejudice of Jamna's two daughters who are living at the death of the testator.

I think therefore that there was a trust in remainder for the daughters as tenante-in-common in equal shares subject to some other apportionment by Luxmi by deed or will; as there is no such apportionment, effect should be given to the vested interest of the daughters who both survived the testator. The plaintiff should therefore take half the estate.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

The claim was rejected by the trial Judge. The plaintiff's counsel very property admits that this decision can be successfully challenged only in one of the three ways: by showing either (1) that there was a direct gift to Jamnabai and Diwali on the death of their mother: (2) that there was an implied gift to them both; in either of which cases there would be an interest in the estate vested in Jamnabai and Diwali from the moment of Nathu's death or (3) that there was a position obligation on Luxmibai to dispose of the estate in favour of her daughters; she having failed to fulfil this obligation the Court will deal with the matter as if there were a trust and will cause to be done that which Luxmibai ought to have done and if so the Court will divide the estate equally between the surviving daughter Jamnabai (now represented by her daughter Gulab) and the heir of the deceased daughter Diwali.

The contentions here stated turn on the meaning of Clause 3 of the will of Nathu. I transcribe that clause as officially translated though it is contended and I think rightly that the English into which it is turned fails to give the full meaning of the original Gujarati in which language the will was made.

(Clause 3 is reproduced in the judgment of the Chief Justice).

A more literal rendering of the third sentence is thus: "After her death, whatever property may remain let her give that property as she may please either by will or other writing to "my two daughters." And I think the testator did not impose on Bai Luxmibai any obligation to make a will or other writing but intended to say and in fact did say in a manner appropriate enough in the Gujarati language that if she desired to dispose of the property by will or deed, she must do so in favour of the two daughters and not in favour of any one else. Whether that is or is not the real purpose of this part of the will cannot be determined by reference to other parts of the will for as it seems to me they do not throw any light on this particular point. Nor can I furnish a wealth of comment to show that this view of the meaning is indubitably the right view and that the other view is wrong. But this much can be said: the vernacular languages of this country are far more suggestive and less precise than is the English of legal documents. If you find words in the vernacular which might be rendered into English as "you shall give to so and so," it is a mere common place to infer that the words may really mean "if you give to any one at all you must give to so and so." And I believe this to be the meaning here. This moreover is what such a testator, so far as one can judge would be likely to provide in his will; but for a Hindu to make it obligatory on his widow to dispose of his his property by will or deed is uncommon. He would be far more likely to prohibit her doing so or to prohibit her doing it except for the benefit of certain specified persons. However, long the argument however elaborate the discussion, it comes to this: one must read and digest the words, remembering that the testator was a Hindu and remembering also what relations he had, and then make up one's mind as to what these words mean. I have made up my mind that they mean no more than that if the widow were to make a disposition by will or deed, such disposition must be in favour of the two daughters and not in favour of any one else.

TRIAL JUDGE'S VIEWS UPHELD.

I greatly regret after the long argument we have had and the many hours we have devoted to this case to find myself unable and to take the same view of the meaning of the will as my Lord the Chief Justice and I should be less bent on adhering to my own opinion were it not that it leads to the same result as that arrived at by the trial judge. Did I take the same view of the meaning of the will as the Chief Justice I should also take the same view as to the consequences which would follow. Holding as I do that there was no such obligation on the widow as is contended for the third basis for the appellant's contention fails. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer to many of the cases mentioned in the course of the argument; though they are both numerous and interesting.

(His Lordship then said that the appellant's first two contentions were not sound). On the other hand the clause in the will which has been transcribed does undoubtedly suggest that the testator contemplated that his property should ultimately go to his two daughters and does positively show that he prohibited its going to any one else. But this is also the result which would follow on an intestacy: and then we are faced with the question: Did Nathu intend his property to go ultimately to his two daughters themselves or to them or to their two children? Had he in mind only the daughters or them and their children I think he had in mind only the daughters themselves; otherwise it would have been easy and natural to mention their children especially as Jamnabai had two children living when Nathu made his will. This consideration supports the suggestion of an implied gift only to the daughter or daughters who should survive Bai Luxmibai. Possibly Nathu did in this case dispose of his entire estate leaving it as to the greater part to his widow absolutely; possibly he did no more than give directions to his widow as to what she should do understanding and intending that she took only a widow's estate. This latter is the view taken by the trial judge and in my opinion there is much in its favour. But for the purposes of this litigation the result is the same whether Jamnabai took a widow's or an absolute estate so it is needless to decide between these two views.

Again if there was an implied gift, which I doubt, there was in my opinion an implied gift only to such daughter or daughters as survived Luxmibai. In any event therefore the decree of the trial court should in my opinion be affirmed.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH, 1917.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A. (ATTORNEYS.)

In Re Suit No. 79-17.—Unwalla P and P, In Re Salha daughter of Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Behzad a minor v. Abdul Aziz bin Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Behzad, Petitioner, Notice 7-2-17.

1249-16.—Dastur & Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Jewellar v. Percy Ferdinand Fesher, Wadia G & Co., 17-2-17.

O S 177-17.—Motichand & D, Chandulal Hargowan & Co., a firm v. Thakar Jamnadas Khetsey, 19-2-17

LIST B. (COUNSEL.)

In Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882.—Jehangir M & Somji, In Re Declaration of Trust dated 16th June, 1908 made by Abdulla Khaki v. Bai Kajibai widow, Petitioner, Notice 16-2-17.

1364-16.—Payne & Co., Blanche Edith Coates v. Mongini Brothers a firm, Captain & Vaidya, 23-2-17.

183-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., 12-3-17.

C C 1443-15.—Patell & Ezekiel Goomanji Pretheraj a firm v. Mirjamal Gajanand a firm, Payne & Co., 13-3-17.

553-16 and 1363-16.—Payne & Co., Allazakhia Jivraj v. Cassam Noor Mahomed, Smitham B & Co., 13-3-17.

212-17.—N C Dalal Veeraji Keraji & Co. a firm v. Gaganand Madan, Soondardas & Co., J or 13-3-17.

1136-15.—Payne & Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu & ors, Wadia G & Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., 14-3-17.

O S 68-17.—Shamrao M & H, Yishwantrao Khanderao & ors v. Hirabai widow & anr, Little & Co., 23-1-17.

O S 244-17.—Motichand & D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v. Apolonaria Joses, De Souza & anr, Ardesir H D & Co., 6-3-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act. III of 1913 and in re. John Marchall & Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation), Motichand & D, Erie Prophet, Petitioner v. Sarandas Dalpatrai Jalota, Applicant, Payne & Co., Petition for Hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

150-12.—Patell & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & anr v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohete and ors Sham M & H Ch S 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

ACCUSED GETS A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector L. De Souza charged Sonu Bhamu, a cooly, with personating a policeman, and with wrongful restraint. The evidence showed that one Anant Shiva, a boy aged fifteen years, was going along Cruickshank Road with a bundle of fuel on his head about 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, when near Dhobi Talao, the accused stopped him and asked him where he had brought the bundle from. The boy said he had brought it from the place where he was employed. The accused then took him to the Esplanade maidan, accused him of theft and demanded money, and on the boy replying that he had no money, the accused searched him, when a policeman turned up and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one day's simple on the second.

PICK-POCKET'S EIGHTH CONVICTION.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector L. De Souza charged one Gulam Rasul Hajijul with theft of Rs. 320 in currency notes. It appeared that one Syed Esuf Syed Ebrahim, a havaldar in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Moore and Co., was going to the National Bank of India on the 6th instant to put the money into the Bank to the credit of the firm, when on the footpath near the bank, the accused put his hands into his pocket and removed the money. The accused was arrested on the spot. He pleaded not guilty, saying he happened to brush against the complainant and was arrested. He was convicted, and as he had seven previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CLUBS AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will please give me some place in your valued paper for the following few lines. We all know that since the close of the War Hospital at Alexandria all the sick and wounded in the war are being brought to Bombay and many private and public buildings have been commadeered by the authorities. H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda has magnanimously handed over his palatial bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, to the authorities to be used as a war hospital. I hope, following the footsteps of this noble Prince, the members of the Byculla and Yacht Clubs will hand over some portion of their buildings for the same purpose. The ground adjoining the Byculla Club's lying idle and can be very well utilised for putting up temporary sheds etc.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. K.

Bombay, March 15.

Indian War Loan

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T. W. BIRKETT,
Chairman.

TERMS OF ADVANCES BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay will, until further notice, advance, to approved constituents, 95 % of the amount due on their applications. Interest will be charged at 1 % under the Bank's published rate for Loans on Government securities. The Borrower must repay the advance within two years by equal monthly instalments or he may repay it sooner if it suits him.

DELISLE ROAD MOTOR TRAGEDY.

LORRY DRIVER HELD NOT SUFFICIENTLEY CAUTIOUS

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, concluded yesterday, the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Kondibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing at DeLisle Road, who was crushed under a motor lorry driven by one Munchershaw Sorabji Master, on the 6th instant, under circumstances already reported. Inspector Carter led the evidence. The driver of the motor lorry was present at the enquiry with his pleader Mr. B. J. Dhondi.

Munchershaw Sorabji Master, the driver of the motor lorry, said he had been driving lorry No. 153 for the last eight months, and this was the first accident he had met with. Whilst coming from the Elphinstone Mill he stopped at the level crossing at Parel, where he used his brake and it worked well. He used his brake in crowded parts of the road. He had passed DeLisle Road five times before on that day. After leaving the Parel crossing his lorry stopped at the Chinchpokli Bridge as he wanted to put in order his petrol box which had been blocked. When he came to the Victoria Gardens Bridge he slowed down and sounded his horn. He was on the left side of the road. There was a line of five or six bullock carts ahead of him and he swerved to the right to pass them. He put his leg on the brake and the engine caused the lorry to slow down. He took this precaution in case a cart came in front of him. One screw in the brake band on the right of the lorry was missing. He noticed this after the accident. When he took the lorry out in the morning the screw was in its place and his brake worked properly. The child went from right to left. Witness swerved to the right of the child. Whilst he was doing this, the child was bending to pick up something but hearing the shouts of the people she got confused and stepped back. Witness swerved further to the right to save the child and used his brakes at once to stop the lorry dead. The brakes did not work satisfactorily. The hand-brake worked but it did not stop the lorry dead. The foot-brake did not work properly on account of the missing screw. He was not aware that the screw was missing. The lorry ran and collided with a hand-cart. He did all in his power to save the child.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said he first saw the child when she was five or six paces from him. She came running and bent down. She was in his way. He paid more attention to a child on the road than to an adult.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Kondibai was caused by her having been crushed under the wheel of motor lorry No. 153 under circumstances showing that the driver of the lorry, Munchershaw Sorabji Master, was not sufficiently cautious, especially as the foot-brake was clearly out of order.

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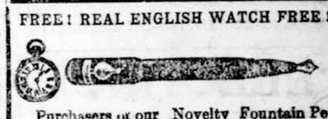

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DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

SCHOOLS PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-distribution of the schools conducted by the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India was held yesterday, at Parel, Bombay. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen sympathising with the objects of the Society. The pupils went through an interesting programme of drill, songs, dialogues etc., the several items being loudly applauded. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then addressing the assembly referred to the excellent work done by the Society, which, he said, had done much to bring forward the classes consisting of those unjustly dubbed the "untouchables." He next referred to the generous assistance given to the funds of the Society by the Trustees of the Estates of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Superintendent of the Parel School, then read the report.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy then gave away the prizes and addressing the assembly said:

The Society has been working in our midst for over ten years, and I regard its report for the year ending 31st December, 1916, as a fine record of splendid results steadily achieved. The task which the Depressed Classes Mission has set before itself is a very noble one and the work it has been doing is of the utmost national importance. Every country, of course, has a certain section of its population which can be described as "depressed." But the difference between the fate of a member of the Depressed Classes in India and that of his European congener is that worth is powerless to lift the former from the position to which birth has condemned him. The one word "untouchable" by which these several classes in India are known sums up the countless disabilities under which they have to labour. Now I think I may venture to say, on the authority of many Hindus of light and leading, that this stigma of untouchableness is neither authorised nor supported by the Hindu Shastras. The origin of this ostracism, therefore, and of the consequent disabilities must be sought somewhere else than in the scriptures. It is custom that has imposed this wretched fate on the Mahars and Mangs, the Bhangis and Chambhars and such other classes of the Hindu Community. Intercourse in any fair degree with the so-called higher classes being closed to them for ever, the influence of civilization and of the spread of new ideas is kept from reaching them. Ladies and gentlemen, what can be the consequence of this state of things but that poverty and degradation, mental and moral, should be their perpetual lot? Unkempt in body and neglected in mind, this huge mass of human beings constituting no less than one-fifth of the whole population of the Indian Peninsula lives a monotonous life of drunkenness and squalor, and is more or less innocent of the very elements of decent living.

It is refreshing to find that the conscience of educated India has been aroused on the subject, and efforts are being made all over the land to improve the lot of these unfortunates. It goes without saying that every effort in this direction has its value, be it single or co-ordinated, spasmodic or systematic. But the highest credit is due to the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society whose work has a value all its own. As an institution with a single eye to the elevation of the Depressed Classes, it was so far as I know, the first in the field. During a career of a little over ten years, it has spread its ramifications far and wide, and has been steadily extending its sphere of action. Its latest report which undoubtedly is a very important document shows that not only are some new institutions added every year to its list, but that there is a constant endeavour to increase the efficiency of old ones by the introduction of new features. I am delighted to find that besides giving instruction in the three R's, the Mission's schools are increasingly being made the training-ground for the inculcation of the grand principle of co-operation and of various civic virtues and responsibilities. This is surely a very welcome departure from the system of education obtaining in the land. Such work as the Mission has been doing must be necessarily slow and gradual; because superstitions die hard and old prejudices bear almost a charmed life. But the mission can justly be proud that its ideals are becoming increasingly acceptable to the public, and that the day is not so distant—as it appeared some years ago—when the claims of the people for whose benefit the Society has been working will be universally recognised by the whole nation.

Ladies and gentlemen, not to say anything of the great services it has been rendering in the cause of justice and humanity, the political and economic issues involved in the task to which the Depressed Classes Mission Society has addressed itself are very great. Speaking from the political point of view, by neglecting six crores of people who form a part of ourselves and whose interests are identical with our own, we neglect an asset of immense national value. Here is a vast amount of important material running to waste. Take proper care of it, and it becomes a help and a resource. Disregard it, and it becomes a drag and a hindrance. The intellectual, moral and material improvement of these people, therefore, is a matter of primary importance; and I feel it requires no great effort of the imagination to see how great a share in the work of nation-building the mission is bearing by devoting itself to this purpose. I need hardly labour the point of the great economic possibility involved in the work of uplifting the Depressed Classes, in whose midst an enormous supply of labour is kept locked up by ignorance and social prejudices.

On the motion of Mr. A. V. Thukur, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, for whom three cheers were also given.

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DEPRESSED CLASSES IN C. P. AND BERAR.

DEPUTATION TO SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

A deputation on behalf of the C. P. and Berar Branch of the Depressed classes Mission consisting of the Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi, the Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, Mr. V. N. Shinde, General Secretary, Mr. M. B. Niyogi, Mr. D. R. Thengde waited upon Sir Benjamin Robertson at Government House, Nagpur at 12 noon on the 12th instant. Mr. Slocock, Chief Secretary and Mr. Mayhew, Director of Public Instruction were also present on the occasion. Sir Benjamin on receiving the deputation explained what the C. P. Government was already doing for the depressed classes. Regarding technical Education he dwelt specially on the work of the institution at Nagpur for teaching the trade of shoe-making and weaving and laid special emphasis on the necessity of furnishing modern approved tools to these tradesmen.

Mr. Shinde suggested in this respect that apprentices from the Depressed classes may be admitted into this institution to any trade irrespective of the fact that their parents may not have followed that particular trade and Sir Benjamin recommended that this suggestion should be adopted. Sir Benjamin then proceeded to consider the three definite requests of the deputation viz (1) that the C. P. Government should give annually as grant-in-aid *half* the expenditure of all the schools of this Mission. (2) and also *half* the expenditure of its Boarding houses in C. P. and Berar as a special concession; (3) and that the C. P. Government should admit all students belonging to any of the Depressed classes into their schools free o fany charge.

Regarding these three definite requests of the deputation Mr. Mayhew observed that the present proportion of Government grants to expenditure viz 1/3rd. will soon be increased to ½, but he objected to grants being given to boarding houses.

The deputation then pointed out the liberal concession made by the Government of Bombay and referred to the discretionary grants within the power of of the C. P. Government.

Sir Benjamin then observed that Mr. Shinde should submit the figures of the expenses of the present boarding houses of this Mission in C. P. on which this request also would be favourably considered. As to fees being remitted to all students of the Depressed classes as such, though such a request could not be granted as a principle yet Government would be pleased to increase the present number of scholarships so as to suit the requirments of deserving poor students, belonging to the depressed classes.

PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. Shinde then referred to one of his suggestions to the Government of India viz. that there should be a joint Committee consisting of Government officials concerned and representatives of non-official bodies such as this Mission to consider the ways and means for the elevation of the depressed classes. Sir Benjamin approved of this idea and wished that such a small committee should be appointed and should begin work soon of investigating into the prospects of the industrial development among these classes. He also wished that Mr. Shinde should try and promote the recruiting movement among these people as a matter in their own interest. Mr. Shinde assured that this was already being done in Bombay and elsewhere; he finally thanked Sir Benjamin on behalf of the Mission and the deputation.

BARRACKPORE SENSATION.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN LADY.

Mrs. Neille Layton, an Anglo-Indian lady is reported to have been murdered at Kanchrapara in the Barrackpore sub-division, Mrs. N. Layton, the wife of Mr. Gilbert Layton, of Kanchrapara workshop has, it is alleged since her husband had left for Basra been carrying on an intrigue with an Anglo-Indian named Ralph Daniel. From time to time there were altercations about money. It is also alleged that Daniel had become jealous of another man. On the night of Thursday the two were said to have been drinking together and as Mrs. Layton was in a semi-conscious state, Daniel, it is alleged, cut her throat and bolted. Mrs. Layton's five year old girl who was lying in another room witnessed the incident and gave the alarm. The Naihati Police were apprised of the tragedy and arrested Daniel who was then sleeping in his room. He was remanded to Barrackpur. He was found to have a cut on his finger.

Dr. S. C. Dutt who held the post mortem examination, was of opinion that death was due to the wound in deceased's throat.—"A. B. Patrika."

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 15.

At the freight market there is nothing doing there being no tonnage offering.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

DISCUSSION BUDGET FOR 1917-18.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a discussion on the next year's Budget was held at the Servants of India Society's Home on Sunday, the 11th instant which was initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjapye was in the chair.

Mr. Deole in opening the discussion said that the Financial Statement or what was popularly known as the Budget was nothing but the presentation of the preliminary estimates of income and expenditure with an explanatory memorandum. In the science of Finance a Budget in the formative stage was a report upon a Nation's finances designed primarily to show to the legislature the condition of the public treasury and the needs of the state. This was true whether the government in question was imperial or democratic. If imperial the report would be made by the monarch in his capacity as administrator to himself in his capacity as legislator. If democratic it would be made by the administrative to the legislative department of Government. The Indian Budget shared most of the characteritics of the former.

Continuing Mr. Deole said that India was the possession of the Crown of England *i. e.* the King, Lords and Commons. Her revenues were vested in the Crown of England. The supreme executive authority in the matters of the Indian finance was exercised by the Secretary of State in Council. The Parliamentary control was exercised in the following manner:—

(a) Once a year the Budget was to be laid before the House of Commons.

(b) Whenever loans had to be raised on the Credit of Indian revenues and Indian revenues were to be spent beyond for the frontiers of India, sanction of Parliament must be obtained. Beyond this in regard to Indian Finance there was no Parliamentary authority in practice.

The people of India or their representatives had no control over the Indian fiscal policy. They could move resolutions in the Imperial Legislative Council which were not binding on the Government. The effect of the resolutions though not accepted was useful. They placed the Executive on the defensive and more important still they built up public opinion. In other countries Budget was considered to be one of the most important means through which ideals of popular government were realized in public administration. Unfortunately it was not so in India.

After having taken the meeting through several budgetary gross and net figures for the past few years Mr. Deole emphasised the fact that the Indian income and expenditure were rising by leaps and bounds. Roughly speaking as much was spent on the Army and the Civil Services respectively as was brought in by the Land Revenue and Taxation. After comparing the Indian Budget with the Japanese Budget he also tried to make out that it was necessary to build up Indian Navy with the help of a big slice that should be cut off from the army expenditure.

Continuing Mr. Deole referred to the new taxation which had become necessary on account of the War contribution of hundred million pounds. He laid great stress on the constitutional point raised by the Hon. Mr. Malaviya and expressed his view that following the usual custom, the Government of India ought to have consulted the Imperial Legislative Council before allowing the declaration about the contribution to be made in England. India fully realized the difficulties of the Empire and not only was prepared to look the whole breadth of the difficulties in the face, but was also prepared to bear cheerfully her own share of burden. In these circumstances Government should not have entertained any doubt whether India would have made the gift of her own free will.

THE SUPER-TAX.

Referring to items of taxation Mr. Deole expressed whole-hearted approval of the Super-tax as it would fall on shoulders broad enough to beat it. Besides it was the simplest tax and easiest of collection. The difficulty of ascertaining the income could be got over appointing as in Europe assessment commissions consisting of the representatives of tax-payers and government officials. Export tax on Jute was also right and did not affect the interests of India adversely as jute was a monopoly of India. Raising of Import duties on cotton goods removed a great injustice in the fiscal policy and therefore was most welcome. Sur-charge on Railway goods was the only item to which exception could be taken. Mr. Deole touched upon education grant, currency depreciation fund, salt duty and concluded by observing that on the whole the Budget was satisfactory.

SURCHARGE ON RAILWAY GOODS.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Muzumdar strongly protested against the surchage on railway goods as it would hamper the industrial progress of India. The evidence before Industrial Gommision showed that even the present railway rates were sufficiently obstructive. The new rates would be prohibitive. Instead he suggested the levy of export duty on cotton. He severely condemned the policy of under-estimating revenue and over-estimating expenditure.

Prof. Kale observed that there was no constitutional point regarding the contribution of 100 millions and that the Government of India were perfectly within their rights in making the declaration. He further remarked that the new duties ought to have been imposed long ago and hoped that they had come to stay and that the European merchants would not use their influence to have the super-tax removed. To avoid interest going out of India he exhorted the people to subscribe to as much of the war loan as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjapye remarked that an export duty on cotton would not be advisable because India did not hold monopolistic position in regard to cotton. He advocated improvement of the Indian Income Tax Act on the lines of the English Income Tax Act so far as abatement and other things were concerned and expressed his dissent from Mr. Altekar who had indirectly suggested impost on the incomes of Zamindars in Bengal. It was a political question and could not be disposed of so lightly. Government could not withdraw from their promise with any show of equity. The budget, on the whole, was conceived with due regard to fairness and perhaps could not have been framed in a better way had it been left to us.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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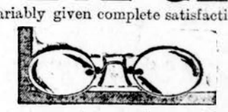

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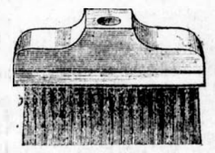

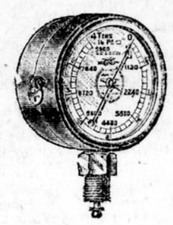

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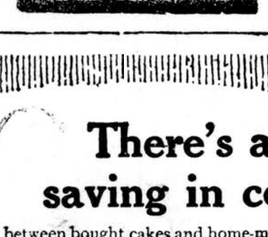

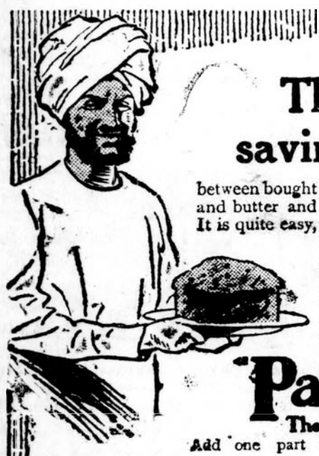

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COUNT BERNSTORFF INTERVIEWED.

OBJECTS TO SUBMARINING.

COLOMBO, March 8.

The following are telegrams to the Australian papers:—

New York, February 23.—*Pearson's Magazine* publishes a remarkable interview. The correspondent says: "The Government told me not to admit that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was illegal. President Wilson insisted it was illegal, and I left the White House feeling war was inevitable. But on returning I begged Mr. Wilson as a man to man not to give up the position of arbiter between the warring nations. Von Bernstorff himself did not approve the morality of sinking the *Lusitania* and the announcement of intensified submarining was a blow to him, as he felt the work of years had been ruined by Germany. When the Count was asked as to his plans the Countess interjected "I want him chosen for Paris, for the superhuman task of winning back French friendship." Continuing, he said "I was born in London, for the country-life in England is simply perfect." The interviewer asked his views on religion and the future of humanity and Von Bernstorff replied: "I know the Word and I do not trouble about any other. Frankly, I dislike churches and I doubt whether they have an influence for good. A man is a fool who denies himself any good thing in this life." Von Bernstorff described President Wilson as a rare combination of sensitive conscience with great strength. The interviewer asserts that Von Bernstorff will tell the Kaiser the truth, but will he be in time to prevent the irreparable?

London, February 23.—The Rome correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph" states a Swiss telegram reports the existence of an intrigue among court officials and politicians at Vienna and Munich with the object of preparing for a union between Austria and Bavaria in the case of disaster overtaking the Central Empires. The King of Bavaria has had frequent interviews with the Emperor Carl. When the Vatican was sounded regarding the eventuality it promised to support it in order to save the Catholics of the two Empires from Protestant influences.

NEW ZEALAND MINISTERS ON BURLEIGH REPORT.

Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, in the course of an interview relating to the recommendations, stated the report of the Balfour-Burleigh Committee is an important indication of the change in public opinion brought about by the war. The dominions will welcome the report and hope it will be given legislative effect in the near future, especially as it is a measure of justice to overseas citizens. It will promote unity and make the Empire independent of foreign countries with regard to foodstuffs. Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand Treasurer, remarked after fifteen years of advocacy of Imperial Preference, I am highly gratified at the report, which reflects the views of opposite shades of opinions on free-trade and protection represented in the committee's personnel. It is inconceivable that the motherland and overseas Dominions will ever again be a party to the restoration of conditions which obtained before the war. The war has demonstrated that the Empire is now one great household."

SHIP-BUILDING IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, February 20.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that since the outbreak of war 13 steamers, aggregating over 70,000 tons have been built for the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Co. Eight others are being constructed of an aggregate of 136,000 tons. The Reichstag will be asked to vote £15,000,000 for ship-building. Money will be allotted to shipowners in proportion to their war losses. The German Government's policy is to add 1,500,000 tons to the fleet that existed before the war started.

PAN-GERMAN ACTIVITY IN SWITZERLAND.

Berne, February 23.—The Pan-German party has subscribed three million marks and purchased the Berlin papers "Neueste Nachrichten and Deutsche Zeitung", where in an anti-British agitation will be conducted by professor Schaefer and Houston Stewart Chamberlain.

THOUSANDS OF MILLIONS.

London, February 18.—The "Nation" discussing Britain's tremendous commitments, states that when the new vote of credit of £560,000,000 is exhausted at the end of May, the war bill will have reached £4,182,000,000. The National Debt then will be £4,200,000,000. The conclusion of war will not bring immediate relief and the probable total indebtedness will be £6,000,000,000 of which £100,000,000 has been advanced to the Allies. We are called upon to pay £250,000,000 as interest yearly, in addition to £1,000,000,000 sinking fund and pensions.

THE ATLANTIC RAIDER.

New York, February 19.—Members of the crew of the British steamer *St. Theodore*, 4,992 tons, describe the German raider which captured them near the Azores on December 12th. The raider was painted black, 500ft. long with a 50ft. beam and of 12,000 tons register. She had two telescopic masts, a telescope funnel, four 5-inch and two 8-inch guns and also quickfirers and torpedo tubes. They identified the raider as the German training ship *Venetia*. The men worked on board the *St. Theodore* and received £3 per week and Christmas presents. They saw several ships sunk. One of the *St. Theodore's* sailors took a photograph of the German raider secretly. The photograph shows a long low typical one-funnelled double masted freight steamer. Prisoners on board the raider were allowed half a loaf of black bread daily, lard instead of butter, bitter coffee in the morning, meat stew at noon, tea at night and one hour exercise on deck daily. They were hoarded in a single ill-ventilated large room. Neutral sailors were allowed to purchase at the raider's canteen, where there were tobacco, sweets, lemonade, beer, spirits and sausages. The raider's mechanics transformed the *St. Theodore* with wireless telegraphy and strengthened the forecastle poop for guns.

VICTIMS OF THE NEW "MOEWE."

1,900 HORSES DROWNED IN THE ATLANTIC.

ANIMALS' PATHETIC DEATH STRUGGLES.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer Pallbjoerb, which was stopped on her voyage from America to France in December by the new Moewe, give an interesting account of the trip on board the German privateer and the captured British steamer Yarrowdale.

One day at the end of November the Pallbjoerb saw a large steamer approaching. Suddenly the stranger changed her course and began manoeuvring in such a manner that the Norwegian thought the crew must have gone mad.

Suddenly the vessel came towards the Norwegian steamer, and when a few yards away let down her bulwarks, disclosing four large cannons. At the same time a German flag was hoisted and an order given to the Pallbjoerb to stop.

Thirty naval officers and sailors then boarded the Pallbjoerb and ordered her crew to transfer to their vessel.

The Germans seized 500 boxes of food, and then sank the ship by firing 11 shots into her.

The captain protested, saying his ship did not carry contraband, but German officers declared that they disregarded contraband regulations.

On board the Moewe was the crew of 99 from the British steamer Voltaire, which was sunk on December 21.

On December 6, a Newfoundland trawler was stopped and sunk on a journey to the Gibraltar with fish, six men being taken on board the Moewe.

The same evening the Canadian Pacific Railway liner Mount Temple, with a cargo of 750 horses and 5,000 tons of merchandise, was stopped by seven shots. The steward and one sailor were killed and another sailor had both his legs smashed. The crew, numbering 107, were taken on board.

The next day a wounded British stoker died, and was buried at sea, his body being wrapped in a German flag.

HORSES CRIES.

The Mount Temple was finally sunk by bombs the horses howling and struggling for life in the icy water.

December 7 was uneventful, but the following day the London steamer Cornwrien Range, of (Cambrian Range) Liverpool, was stopped, and shared the same fate, 38 men, however, being saved.

On the evening of December 10, the White Star liner Georgie of 7,000 tons having on board 1,200 horses, was brought to a halt by shots. Great panic prevailed on board, and fifty of the men jumped into the water without their clothes on, but only one of them was drowned. The vessel was then blown up by bombs.

Hundreds of horses swimming towards the Moewe made desperate efforts to clamber on board, but the German sailors standing with loaded revolvers killed them as they reached the ship.

Most of the British sailors were without clothes, and suffered dreadfully from the cold.

On December 11, the British steamer Yarrowdale was encountered. As there were already 500 men on board the Moewe, the captain decided that his latest capture must go to Germany with his prisoners.

In the meantime a violent storm sprang up, and it became impossible to board the Yarrowdale which was ordered to follow the Moewe.

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO YARROWDALE.

The next day the London steamer Theodore was stopped, and on December 13, it became possible to transfer the prize crew and 500 prisoners to the Yarrowdale.

The work of transport lasted from nine in the morning till five in the evening. The weather was fine, but there was a violent sea, with the result that several sailors fell into the water. All were saved however.

The St. Theodore was ordered to follow the Moewe westwards, while the Yarrowdale was commanded to proceed southwards.

The following day the Germans on board lowered a wire rope apparatus over the ship's side. It was a submarine wireless transmitter, and the whole day the Yarrowdale was in communication with the Moewe.

The Yarrowdale at last got the order to go northwards, after which the wireless instruments were again taken on board.

The ship then made towards Iceland, and thence to the coast of Norway, and so to the Kattegat.

Captain Anderson is told that the British sailors who are now in German prison camps are in good spirits. From morning to night, they sing, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," and other songs.

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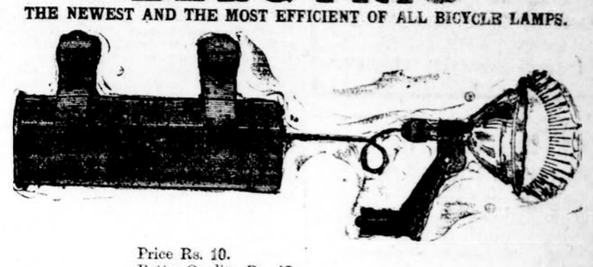

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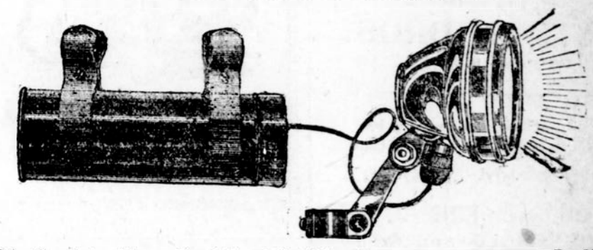

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(4th Sunday in Lent—18th March, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Lloyd in E. Flat. Hymns—94, 191, 307, 270; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticle—Chants. Hymns—269, 112, 315. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m. and War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Vardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell; 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Collection for the Bombay European Relief Association.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., Morning Service. Subject—"Faith as Reason"; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Stranger in need, the Friend indeed." Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Giraum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses: 6-30 and 8 a.m.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The following casualties are announced.—

KILLED.

Lieut J G D Baines, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A Bedingham, Middlesex.
Captain E H Bird, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R W Durno, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Heap, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C H Rayner, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut G K Scott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A Stokes, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J A Turner, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut M A B Neligan, Durham Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W B Godwin, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J A Eborall, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E M Fairclough, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S D Lang, Yorks Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt L E Andrews, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G J Brown, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L Goldstein, Artillery.
Second-Lieut L G Hartmann, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S Hervey, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M H Lansdown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S A E Lowe, Gloucesters.
Lieut E F J Monk, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P H Quickfall, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W A Seeds, West Surreys.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut N T B R McWha, Northamptons, should read Lieut N T B R McWha, Northamptons.

LONDON, March 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G F Cooper, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut C C Brockington, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut F W North, Irish Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G A J Burdon-Sanderson, Northumberlands.
Major W H Denne, Bedfords.

DIED.

Second-Lieut R R Gallangher, Worcesters.
Major W Wiley, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H Blair, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F P Baker, Wellingtons.
Capt D H Berry, Hertfordshires.
Major R F Daubuz, Garrison Artillery.
Capt J W Forsyth, Cameronians.
Lieut A E Furniss, York and Lancs.
Capt W N Gale, York and Lancs.
Lieut J Mahony, West Surreys.
Capt R J Preston, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut N C J Sanders, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C G Spalding, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A E B Sutton, Liverpools.
Capt R H Welch, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Wilson, Cameronians.
Lieut R M Wrigley, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Wilson, Londons.

MISSING.

Capt A S Furnish, York and Lancs.
Lieut A H Hicks, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut B Mallinson, Liverpools.

KILLED.

Capt G R Cartans, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H B Kelsey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L E Taylor, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut F S Durt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R Dobson, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt I H Garvey, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J C Manning, Cheshires.
Lieut H S Ormsby, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C F Taylor, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt E S Phillips, Border Regiment.

DIED.

Lieut H Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A P Arnold, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A E Bell, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L L Brown, Flying Corps.
Lieut J D Chassereau, Engineers.
Lieut R H Clayton, Wiltshires.
Lieut G Y S Farrant, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt D S Gibbon, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Hughes, South Wales Borderers
Rev F L Sugget, Chaplain.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut W L Harris, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut B F Clark, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S J H Smith, Devons.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut J L W Craig, Welsh Fusiliers.

KILLED.

Capt F Craddock, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D R Gilfallan, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W E Idle, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N G Wright, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R L M Jack, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A V Boulton, Gloucesters.
Capt A J Nolan-Martin, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut E L Mylne, Irish Guards.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H E Bagot, Flying Corps.
Lieut D S Browne, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut L L Carter, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V H Castle, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E J H Edenborough, West Surreys.
Major R V Gwynne, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A S Harvey, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E M Harvey, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut F W Haycraft, Londons.
Capt F J Hext, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Hollis, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J Lambert, Field Artillery.
Lieut R Lund, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A M Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R Mumford, Middlesex.
Lieut E C Nottingham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H D Ross, Horse Artillery.
Lieut D A Tomlinson, Hampshires.
Lieut D W West, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W L R de B Young, Inniskillings.

MISSING.

Lieut H M Smith, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E A Squire, Gloucesters.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

Major A T Sloan, Field Artillery.

LONDON, March 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

DIED.

Capt Seymour-Cruddas, Marine Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Gordon T Bysshe, Navy.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BELIEVED PRISONERS NOW OFFICIALLY PRISONERS.

Flight-Lieut Charles A Maitland-Heriot, Navy.
Sub-Lieut Wilfred C Jameson, Volunteer Reserve.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leslie A Powell.

DROWNED.

Lieut Fred Boyle, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut Harold R Wambolt.
Flight-Sub-Lieut James P White.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Leonard E Allen.

LONDON, March 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leslie A Powell, Navy.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Surgeon Frederick G E Hill, Navy.

NAVAL DIVISION CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Capt John S Marshall, Marines.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut Cecil R Burton, Marines.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 335 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—East Lancashires, Captain T. P. Watson, Royal Lancasters, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Tyrell.

Wounded:—R.F.A., Captain N.M.C. Howard, Liverpools, 2nd Lieut. E. G.

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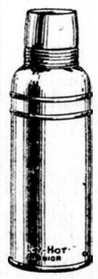

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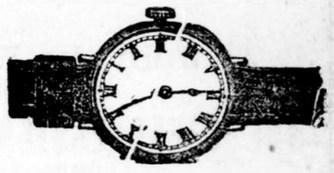

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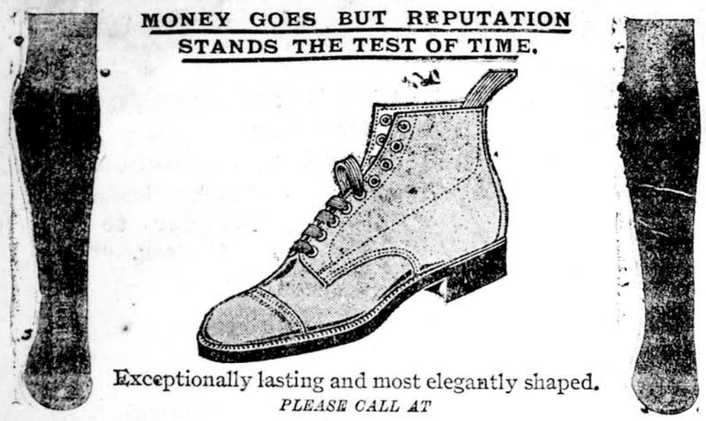

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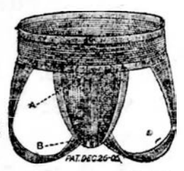

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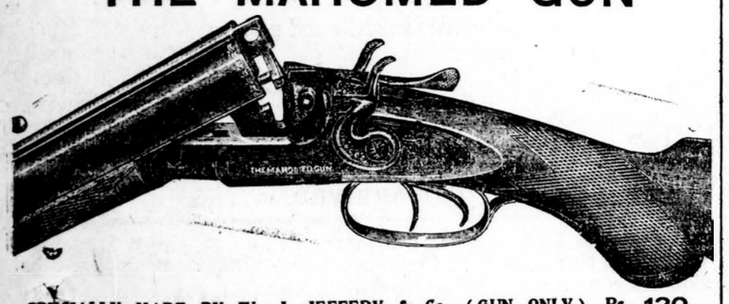

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KAKAISM IN AFGHANISTAN

PAPER READ BEFORE PUNJAB HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An original paper on the subject of knighthood in Afghanistan was recently read before the Punjab Historical Society by Sardar Mohammed Abdul Kadir Khan Effendi, an Afghan Prince residing at Lahore. The Hon. Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., presided.

In the course of his paper the lecturer said it was not to be supposed that the sense of knighthood and chivalry was latent in the East while it flourished in Europe, and that it was a European conception wholly and solely. Rather was it the East who taught Europe to admire and patronise knighthood, after she herself had practised it for many a generation. Knighthood was born in Persia and died thousands of years after in Afghanistan. The lecturer admitted that the history of his country was reticent on the subject, but he hoped to establish that knighthood flourished in the whole of Afghanistan in general and in Kabul in particular a very short time ago.

ORIGIN OF KAKAS.

When the Empire founded by the genius of the illustrious Ahmed Shah Durrani was tottering to its fall, and Afghanistan was ruled in the name of the weak Saddozai Princes by the brothers of Fateh Khan, the great Wazir and King-maker of Afghan history, *Kakaism*, or knighthood, first appeared in Kabul. The word *Kaka* was probably derived from the Turkish word Kaka, or foster brother. The disappearance of a strong central power created a band of *Kakas* on whose heroic qualities the Government and those puppet rulers commenced to lean for protection and the maintenance of order. The word of a *Kaka* was law and they became all-powerful. At first they were Tajiks, but soon Afghans and Hazaras emulated them. The *Kakas* espoused the cause of the different princes who were at war on the question of succession to the Kabul throne, and there were unceasing combats between rival factions. The leader of a party of *Kakas* was called a *Tukka* (a name probably derived from the Persian designation of the he-goat which leads the flock to and from the pasturage), and his orders were obeyed to the minutest detail. The *Kakas* became more powerful than the authorities. A *Kaka* was bound to render active aid to any nobleman who laid a grievance before him, and his reputation increased in proportion to the measure of his success.

THE LATTER DAY KAKAS.

The lecturer said that the early history of *Kakaism* could not be traced, but he had drawn on the memory of the few veterans to whom accounts had descended from their forefathers. He then described *Kakaism* as it was carried on in the reign of his great-grandfather, the "Amir Kabir," or the great Amir Dost Mohammed Khan, the founder of the Barakzai or the ruling house of Aghanistan in the middle of the 19th century. It was during the early days of this reign that knighthood was revived by Ahmed Ali Bacha Bai, or son of Bai. The son of a baker he grew up to be a notorious brigand (a profession which had always been a portent of fame and greatness from days of yore in the East) and finding his snares of no avail the "Amir Kabir" made him *Kotwal*, or Prefect of Police, in the hope of directing his energies into useful channels. Ahmed Ali, however, was not propitiated, and indulged in escapades to prove his independence and power to his royal master. Before long he was shot in a money-lender's shop by a member of a rival party of *Kakas*, at the instigation of the ruler.

The lecturer went on to describe the manners and customs of the latter day *Kakas*, and gave a list of the more renowned knights. He remarked that when first *Kakaism* appeared in Afghanistan it held virtue in all its phases as its ideal, but when it began to prosper it became indifferent to its chief principles; later when a decline set in, vice superseded the virtues hitherto observed, and this cause led to its ruin and disappearance. In early days *Kakaism* was a respectable institution, and many knights found service in various departments of the Government. Others became proteges of Princes and Sardars, or led an independent life. They were held in good repute and the greater the number of *Kakas* in the service of a Sirdar the higher his reputation in the eyes of both ruler and ruled. In time, however, when most of the knights had found wealthy patrons, they gave up their hard and active occupations, and encouraged their masters in licentious pursuits. On his return from his tour in India in 1869 Amir Shere Ali made a determined effort to sweep away *Kakaism*, and was entirely successful. Thus an institution which started with the prayers of a whole nation died out with a sigh of relief from the same people who had invoked heavenly blessings for its prosperity.

Pandit Sheo Narain remarked that as there was no historical foundation for the *Kakas*, it was not easy to accept the lecturer's contentions. He dealt with the probable origin of the word *Kaka*, which, he said, was given in a certain Persian dictionary as meaning "an old slave,' and in the Bombay Presidency the word was used to denote an "uncle." The Pandit gave several suggestions for further investigation, and Sirdar Abdul Kadir promised to go into the matters raised. He added that the word *Kaka* was also Persian for "uncle."

Mr. Gulshan Rai made an interesting contribution to the discussion, and put forward other matters for research.

The Chairman said they must all feel grateful to the lecturer for having collected such interesting matter from the mazes of tradition. It was an extremely interesting theory that knighthood should have appeared in the East, found its way to Europe, and reappeared in the form shown. Mr. Maynard said it was always dangerous to launch out on the derivation of words, and humourously remarked as illustrating the affinity of the words quoted, it was of interest to note that in the Southern States of America an old slave was, in fact, always known as "uncle." (Laughter.)—"The Statesman."

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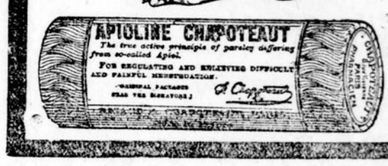

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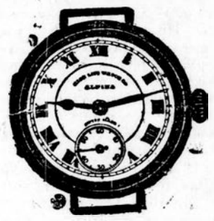

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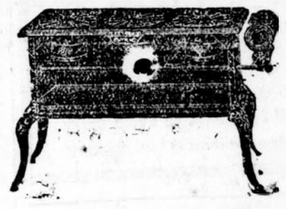

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